

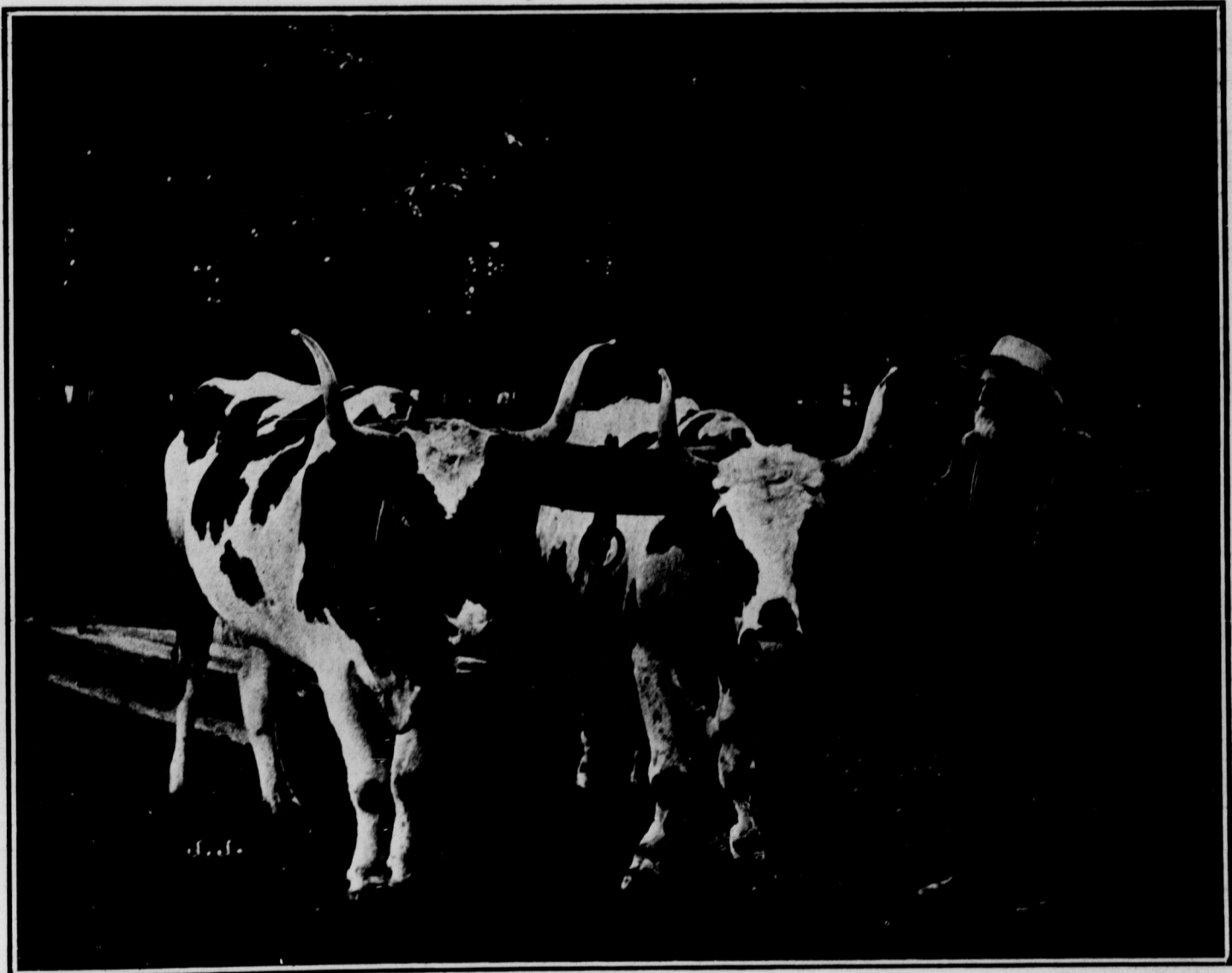
1915

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

JUNE 2, 1915



OLD TIMERS

Circulation over 34,000 weekly



"It's on the Wagon—What's Your Bid?"

Kellogg Phone —A Money Maker

KELLOGG telephones save money in produce and stock marketing. They save time, make farm work more efficient. The telephone farmer is the money maker.

Farm telephones help business, in every way make farm life better, are invaluable in times of sickness or disaster. They help every day in planting and harvesting. Farm telephones save their cost a hundred times in a year.

**The farm telephone line is simple,
easy to build**

The telephone is easy to install

The cost is not excessive

The upkeep is small

Especially are these things true when reliable, made-to-last telephones are used.

We will tell you the approximate cost, what material is needed and show you how to put up the line, free.

Many thousands of Kellogg telephones are installed today—many in service for ten to fifteen years in all parts of the country.

Kellogg farm telephones save you money because they are practical and well built, do not get out of order easily, give unexcelled transmission which means that you can hear and be heard clearly and distinctly.

Write us for our illustrated bulletins that tell in a plain, understandable way how our telephones operate and why they save money.

We will send you these bulletins promptly.

Tell us what you want. Write today for bulletin 70 G.

Canada West Electric, Ltd.
REGINA, SASK.

Agents for Standard Kellogg Telephone Equipment

UNION BANK

OF CANADA

**Depositors' Confidence Is
Well Placed**

Our Paid-up Capital is \$5,000,000, Reserve Fund over \$34,000,000, Total Assets over \$80,000,000. As a natural consequence our Deposits are growing rapidly and now exceed \$60,000,000.

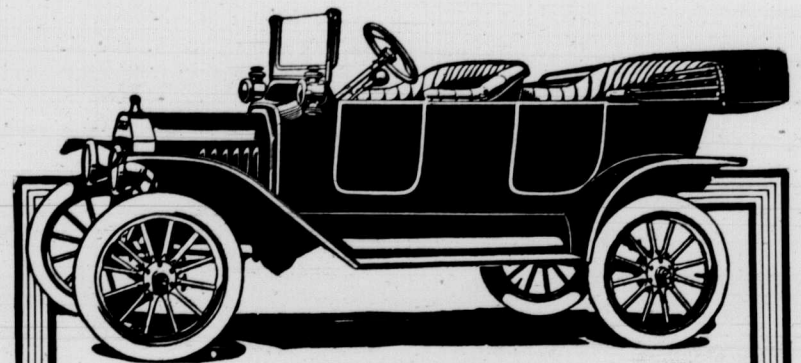
320 Branches in Canada; 210 in the West.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Enderby, Glacier, Hazelton, Nanaimo, New Hazelton, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Smithers, Squamish, Telkwa, Vancouver, Vanderhoof, Vernon, Victoria.



Head Office, Winnipeg
Total Assets:
Over \$80,000,000
Deposits: Over \$60,000,000



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car Price \$590

Your neighbor drives a Ford—why don't you? We are selling more Fords in Canada this year than ever before—because Canadians demand the best in motor car service at the lowest possible cost. The "Made in Canada" Ford is a necessity—not a luxury.

Buyers of Ford cars will share in our profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915.

Runabout \$540; Town Car \$840; F.O.B. Ford, Ontario, with all equipment, including electric headlights. Write Ford Factory, Ford, Ontario, for Catalogue I.



A. STANLEY JONES North Battleford SASKATCHEWAN The Original Small Threshing Machine

COMPLETE OUTFIT—8 h.p. Engine, 28 in. Separator
All Fittings, Belts and Truck with 16 ft. reach\$670.00
28 inch Separator alone, all fittings.....\$317.00
24 inch Separator alone, all fittings.....\$284.00



MADE IN
CANADA

Write for Free
Catalog and
Time Terms

Sales Agent for
La Compagnie Desjardins, Limited

FREIGHT
PAID
IN
MAN.
AND
SASK.

**Advertisers
in The Guide**

are in position to give good service to you and your family. The Guide will not knowingly carry the advertising of any unreliable concern. In writing to the advertiser, be sure to mention that you saw his announcement in The Guide, Winnipeg. It will insure good service.

A Special Word to Subscribers

When you receive a pink notice attached to this page it shows that your subscription is about to expire. We hope you have enjoyed The Guide and that you will send us \$1.50 for your renewal at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. We cannot supply back copies of The Guide, so we hope you will not delay in sending your renewal. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once. It is always safer to send your money by postal or express money orders. Mail your \$1.50 today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
 A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
 Associate Editors: John W. Ward and Ernest J. Trott
 Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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Commercial Display—16 cents per agate line.
 Livestock Display—14 cents per agate line.
 Classified—4 cents per word per issue.
 No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

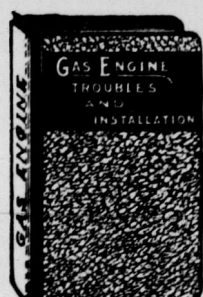
A SPLENDID War Atlas

The Guide has had a great many requests for a complete and reliable atlas of the present war showing maps of all the countries interested and the scene of the various battles, by which any person reading news of the war may be able to follow the movements of the armies intelligently. The best atlas yet published is "Nelson's Atlas of the War." Many of the atlases published early in the war were incomplete, but this one gives everything. It contains 41 maps, showing in detail every part of the warring countries and the war zone of Europe. It shows also the area of the different countries of Europe, the population and the military and naval strength of the chief powers. It gives a view of Leige and its famous forts, the Kiel Canal, where the German navy is still in seclusion, a map of the famous battlefields of Belgium, and also of the Franco-German war of 1870; the naval positions in the North Sea, the Mediterranean and the Far East are also depicted by maps, and excellent photographs are given of the exterior and interior of Britain's greatest war ship. Other illustrations show the British naval uniforms, the work of provisioning a large war ship, the national flags, torpedoes, submarines, aeroplanes and airships. The book contains 88 pages, 7 1/4 by 9 3/4 inches in size, and is well bound in board covers. Mailed postpaid to any address for **35c**

Book Dept.
Grain Growers' Guide
 Winnipeg, Man.

Gas Engine Troubles and Installation

By J. B. RATHBUN
 Consulting Gas Engineer
 and Instructor Chicago
 Technical College



This book shows you How to Install, How to Operate, How to Make Immediate Repairs, and How to Keep a Gas Engine Running. The book is written in plain, non-technical language so that the ordinary farmer will be able to turn to it readily for what information he wants. Particular attention has been paid to the construction and adjustment of the accessory appliances, such as the ignition system and carburetor, as these parts are most liable to derangement and as a rule are the least understood parts of the engine. The illustrations are very numerous and show the parts of the engines as they are actually built. The Trouble Chart makes all the information at once available, whether or not the whole book has been read, and will greatly aid the man whose engine has gone on "strike." There is no better book on the subject on the market. 444 pages. Bound in stiff red covers. Postpaid **\$1.00**

Book Dept.
Grain Growers' Guide
 Winnipeg, Man.

Seager Wheeler's Articles



Seager Wheeler

The flood of letters of enquiry which were received after the publication in The Guide of the two articles written by Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask., on the "Soil and the Seed" was sufficient to convince us that

practical experience was what farmers most appreciated in connection with agricultural matters.

Accordingly, in pursuance of a progressive editorial policy which has as its sole object the production of a paper which shall assist the farmer in every possible way, we are glad to be able to announce that we have been able to arrange for a number of articles on agricultural subjects, written by Mr. Wheeler, the first of which, "The Summerfallow," appears in this issue.

Seager Wheeler is perhaps the most widely known grain grower in America. His success in winning the \$1,000 prize offered by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy at the World's Contest, New York, in 1911 for the best bushel of hard spring wheat first brought his work to public notice.

This success has not been accidental. Seager Wheeler has

lived in Western Canada for thirty years and has cultivated the farm on which he resides at Rosthern for the past twenty years. All of this time he has been working with a definite object. His one ambition has been to obtain paying yields of the very best possible varieties of grains on his farm. His work has been methodically done and after all these years of painstaking labor results have proved that his methods are entirely successful. There is nothing extraordinary about his work. He uses no expensive machinery. Several of his implements are home made. The secret of his success has been the constant application of recognized principles of soil tillage to the land while doing his everyday work.

If you wish to get the most out of your land you cannot afford to miss these articles. There will be nothing impracticable about them. They will simply contain an account of the best methods used and the results obtained therefrom. All these articles will be illustrated with descriptive photographs, and this series generally is one more indication of the constantly increasing service which The Guide is giving to its readers.

Mr. Wheeler will write for The Guide only during the next twelve months. His articles will not appear in any other paper.

A Bargain! Bound Volume of The Guide

We find that we have more bound volumes of The Guide for 1913 than we can make use of. These volumes comprise the fifty-two issues of The Guide for 1913. There are 1,384 pages in the volume and each volume is fully indexed, so that you can turn to any article in the whole book in an instant. There are only twenty of these volumes to spare and there never will be any more. They will be valuable to any person interested in the Grain Growers' Movement and also a valuable addition to any association library. It has cost us for the binding on these alone \$2.00 per volume, but in order to dispose of our surplus we will send them express prepaid to any railway station in the Prairie Provinces for **\$1.50**

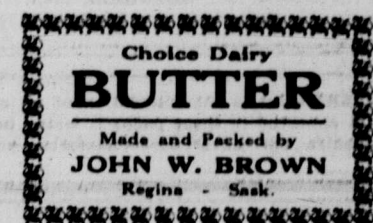
Send Your Order Now
BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Butter Wrappers

We can supply parchment wrappers for one pound prints of butter, with your own name and address on them in blue waterproof ink, at the following prices post paid by parcel post:

	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
In lots of 500	\$2.80	\$2.90	\$3.00
Additional 500 with no changes	1.95	2.10	2.20

Any changes in name would be at the same price as a new order. The smallest order we can fill is for 500 wrappers. The imprint on the label will appear as follows:



Shipments will be mailed out 36 hours after the order, accompanied by remittance, reaches our office. Sample wrapper will be mailed on request.

Book Dept.
Grain Growers' Guide
 Winnipeg, Man.

FARM Blacksmithing

By J. M. DREW

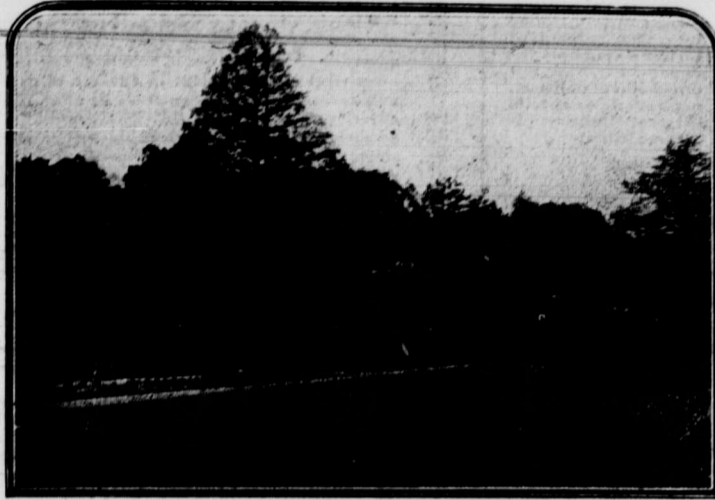
Instructor in Blacksmithing, Minnesota School of Agriculture

A blacksmith shop on the farm may be easily and cheaply built and equipped. With a little practice a farmer and his son can learn to do ordinary blacksmith work without trouble and may thus spend with profit the stormy days in summer that would otherwise be wasted. This book is written to instruct farmers and their sons for this purpose. It is well illustrated and the information is simply and accurately given so that any farmer will be able to understand it and make use of it. Among the subjects dealt with are: The furnishing of the farm blacksmith shop; the use of iron and steel; making door hooks, staples, chains, rings, hooks, clevis, bolts and nuts; welding; making tongs; making whiffletree irons; forging and tempering steel tools; the use of drills; sharpening plows; shoeing farm horses; the use of files; how to splice ropes; how to make rope halters; how to tie knots; how to file a saw; tables for calculating the sizes of tools. This book will pay for itself many times over in the hands of any farmer who wants to make good use of his time. Postpaid **60c.**

Book Dept.
Grain Growers' Guide
 Winnipeg, Man.

PATMORE'S

Manitoba Grown
Trees, Shrubs
Plants, etc.



PATMORE'S SEED CORN FOR FODDER

	Prices per Bushel f.o.b.	
	Brandon	Saskatoon
North Western Dent	\$2 25	\$2 35
Minnesota No. 13	2 25	2 35

Seed Corn can be sown all thru the month of June with excellent results.

PATMORE'S RELIABLE GRASSES AND CLOVERS

F.o.b. Brandon and Saskatoon, per 100 lbs.			
Brome Grass No. 1	\$15 00	Alfalfa, Northern Grown, No. 1	26 00
Western Rye Grass, No. 1	12 00	Alfalfa, Turkestan, No. 1	22 00
Timothy, No. 1	10 00	Clover, Red, No. 1	25 00
Rape (for hog feed)	13 00	Millet, Hungarian	5 25

THE PATMORE NURSERY CO. Limited

BRANDON, Man. SASKATOON, Sask.
WESTERN CANADA'S RELIABLE SEED HOUSE

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

In The Mail Order Business To Stay

READING notices have recently appeared in a number of local newspapers that would lead readers to believe that we are only temporarily in the Mail Order business.

These notices have apparently been sent out by some central concern with the object of injuring us; and as the statement is absolutely contrary to fact, steps are being taken to adequately deal with the author and publishers of the falsehood.

We have been thoroughly re-organized and are now financially one of the strongest merchandising establishments in Western Canada; we are and will be doing a Mail Order business for many years to come.

At present our large staff of artists is busily preparing our Fall and Winter Catalogue, which will be bigger and better than any previously issued and will be mailed at the usual time. If you have not been receiving our catalogues in the past you should send us your name when you think of it—better do it now.

CHRISTIE GRANT LIMITED
WINNIPEG
CANADA

AT YOUR SERVICE

NOT A FRAUD

In The Guide of May 12 a statement was published regarding the Co-operative Union, of Windsor, Ont., which was described as a "co-operative fake." As was pointed out in the article, The Guide called the attention of the Postmaster-General to this concern and has received the following reply:

Post Office Department, Canada

Ottawa, May 15, 1915

To the Editor,
Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:—With reference to your communication of the 4th instant, enclosing advertising circulars sent out by the Co-operative Union, of Windsor, Ont., I desire to say that the operations of this concern have engaged the serious attention of this department. The Co-operative Union, of Windsor, Ont., is engaged in the supply of groceries and other articles handled by grocers and offers inducements to the public to join on the payment of a preliminary fee of \$2.00 for the membership ticket.

There is no doubt that some of the articles which this company offers to supply are of prices perhaps below cost, but it is explained that this is only an advertising expedient and that such articles are only supplied in lots with other articles on which satisfactory profits are made. Probably what would be the most misleading feature of their advertising devices is that there is an offer to prepay the freight on goods purchased, but if read carefully it will be found that this offer only applies to orders of \$100 or over.

The Post Office inspector, after full and careful investigation, has expressed the opinion that this concern is carrying on a legitimate business, altho the department is disposed to agree with you that the advertising is of a specious description.

However, there can be no doubt that if people would read carefully the contracts with the company they would not be misled on this ground and this being the case the department is unable to regard the concern as fraudulent.

Yours truly,

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster-General.

It will be seen from this letter that the Post Office Department does not officially find the firm fraudulent, but nevertheless their business does not seem to be done on a sound basis. Their advertising matter has been sent broadcast over the West, and farmers who buy from them must do so with their eyes open.

LOST, THREE MONTHS

The following account is taken from a United States paper.

"How many unnecessary steps do you take each day in your routine of work? Just listen to this story of an Oklahoma farmer who lost more than three months in leading horses to water, and then do a little figuring on your own part.

In Hughes County, Oklahoma, a farmer watered his horses from a spring 200 yards from his barn. Every time his work horses got a drink the farmer and his horses walked 400 yards out of their way. One day the county agricultural agent visited the farm and noticed that the farmer was taking many unnecessary steps. The agent suggested that a well be dug near the barn.

The agent believed that water could be struck at twenty-three feet. The farmer doubted this but said he was willing to dig fifty feet if he could be assured of finding a plentiful water supply. Finally he proceeded to the digging of a well, and to the surprise alike of the farmer and the county agent a bountiful supply of water was struck at only eight feet.

"Then the agent and the farmer got to figuring how much time was saved by the well. The farmer found that he spent thirty minutes on each trip to the spring and back. During the time he had lived on the farm he had spent ninety-one days of ten hours a day leading horses to water. The time of the horses was also lost; so the farmer figured that his eight foot well was about the biggest investment on his place."

How many farmers could effect an equal saving by putting in a pipe line and tank or by digging a well?—Alfred Westfall, Colorado Agricultural College.



Painless

When using our latest method,
we, the

New Method Dental Parlors

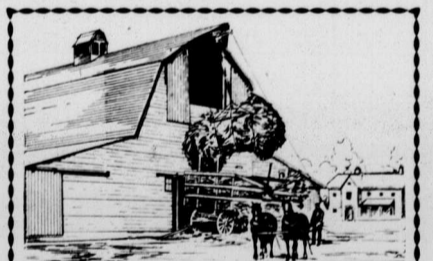
guarantee to complete dental work of
any description without pain, or
refund your money.

No Person too Nervous
No Work too Difficult

There is nothing new in dentaldom
that is not in use by this firm.

Office:
Corner Portage and Donald

Canada's Best and Most Up-to-
date Dental Office.



Take in Grain With Half the Work

Let us show you how you can get
your grain into the mow quick
with only your team to help. Let
us tell you how a

BT Hay Car

saves the tedious work of pitching
off by hand. It takes the biggest
load to the peak and into the mow
in three or four bundles and the
horses do the heavy lifting. It
handles green feed, prairie wool,
oat sheaves, hay and straw. Doesn't
allow the short hay and straw to
blow away on a windy day.

Now's the time to put in a BT Hay Car
and Track in your barn. It will help you
in the busy season better than an extra
man, and pays back its cost many times.

Write for booklet and prices at once.

BEATTY BROS. LIMITED
1822 Dublin St., WINNIPEG, Man.

BT

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 2nd, 1915

SASKATCHEWAN'S NEED

History is being made fast nowadays, not only on the battlefields of Europe and on the high seas, but also in the council room and the legislative chamber. The session of the Saskatchewan legislature now in progress at Regina bids fair to see the enactment of more progressive legislation than has ever before been placed on the statute books of any Canadian province at one session. The government's bill banishing the bar-room from the province is now before the house and Premier Scott has intimated that a dower law for the protection of married women will be passed. Whether or not the Saskatchewan government intends to introduce a woman suffrage bill at this session is not yet clear. The premier, replying to a delegation which presented a petition from 10,000 women asking for the vote, declared his own conversion to equal suffrage and said his personal investigations in Australia and New Zealand had convinced him that woman suffrage was a complete success in those countries. Nevertheless the premier did not definitely promise that the women of Saskatchewan should be given the vote, the government having apparently not made up its mind whether there was a sufficient body of public opinion in favor of the step to warrant action. If the premier wishes to be convinced on this point, we would suggest that the will of the people can readily be ascertained by a referendum. In the speech already referred to Mr. Scott remarked that public opinion could make itself evident in other ways than by a referendum and this is no doubt true, tho it is also unquestionably true that public opinion can be ascertained much more quickly and with much more certainty by means of a referendum than in any other way. Everything points to the absolute necessity from the democratic standpoint of the passage of a Direct Legislation bill in Saskatchewan. Then the legislature will be able to definitely ascertain the will of the people in a direct and unmistakable manner, and no charge of autocratic action can be laid against the government. If Direct Legislation is placed upon the statute books of Saskatchewan, woman suffrage and the government's temperance measure can be made subject to its provisions, and then the voters can decide for themselves whether they desire these reforms or not.

THE SUMMERFALLOW

Any experience which adversely affects a man's pocket is likely to be remembered and avoided if possible next time. Consequently last year's object lesson—a very severe one in some districts—will undoubtedly be beneficial to the West as a whole, in that it will stimulate more thorough fallowing methods this summer. While there are objections to summerfallowing such as soil drifting, waste of soil fertility and possible loss thru overproduction of straw in wet seasons, in a dry climate where grain is grown extensively, such a method seems to be the only practical one to keep the soil in a productive condition. What is the object of the summerfallow? Largely the storing up of moisture for the succeeding year's crop and it is found that the cultural methods employed with this object in view are ones which help to attain all the other objects for which summerfallowing is practised. Tillage or cultivation is the keynote of the system. Cultivation applied at the right time and with proper machinery, besides taking care of all the moisture which falls on the land, destroys weeds and increases the fertility of the soil. It is not necessary here to duplicate with

the discussion of the proper methods to follow. Seager Wheeler, in his article on the summerfallow, which appears on another page in this issue, gives advice which he has gathered from his twenty years' experience on his farm at Rosthern, in Saskatchewan. Naturally, the methods described in this article will not be exactly applicable in every locality. Weeds in some districts may form a problem which will make a change of method necessary so that they may be kept in check, but the principles remain true under every condition. The land must be worked to a good depth so as to be in a thoroughly receptive condition so that as much as possible of every rain which falls will be stored up, and the surface two or three inches must be worked so as to form a mulch which will keep this moisture from evaporating.

COALITION GOVERNMENT FOR BRITAIN

The spirit with which the British people are sinking their differences and forgetting their prejudices in order to concentrate every ounce of the country's strength in the fight for humanity and freedom is emphasized by the recent announcement that the British Cabinet has been re-organized and a number of the members of the opposition party made members of the government. A. J. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, Andrew Bonar Law, Austen Chamberlain and other prominent members of the Unionist party, as well as Labor men and Irish members had been assisting the government in the work of organizing the forces of the Empire ever since the war broke out and it seems only just and right that those who are performing the great tasks of the nation should carry both the honor and the responsibility which their duties properly involve.

Mr. Balfour now becomes First Lord of the Admiralty in place of Winston Churchill, who, with the impetuosity and self assertion that enabled him to do great service to the country prior to and in the early stages of the war, has brought about his own downfall by endeavoring to give orders on technical matters to men who are vastly superior to himself in their knowledge of naval tactics. Mr. Churchill still retains a seat in the government as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, a position in which he will have no direct responsibility for the conduct of the affairs of the country. A. Bonar Law, the Canadian born Unionist leader in the House of Commons, has been made Colonial Secretary, and Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India. Other members of the Opposition party included in the cabinet are; Lord Lansdowne, without portfolio; Lord Curzon, Lord Privy Seal; Walter Long, President Local Government Board; Lord Selborne, President of the Board of Agriculture; while Sir Edward Carson, who before the war was practically at the head of a rebellion in Ulster against Irish Home Rule, is Attorney-General. The Labor party is represented in the new cabinet by Arthur Henderson, who has been made President of the Board of Education. The only former ministers who retained their old portfolios in the Coalition Cabinet are Premier Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Minister, and Lord Kitchener, who has no political affiliations, Minister of War. David Lloyd George has handed over the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer to Reginald McKenna, and has himself undertaken the great task of mobilizing the industries of the United Kingdom for the production of war material, taking the new position of Minister of Munitions. Lord Haldane, who had many friendships in Germany, and who was very strongly convinced before the war of the pacific intentions of the

Kaiser, has retired from the position of Lord High Chancellor and is succeeded by Sir Stanley Buckmaster. Other Liberal members of the Coalition Cabinet are the Earl of Crewe, Sir John Simon, Walter Runciman, Augustine Birrell, T. McKinnon Wood and Lewis Harcourt. There is very general satisfaction at the failure of Lord Northcliffe in his attempt thru the London Daily Mail and the other newspapers which he controls to depose Lord Kitchener from the War Office. Lord Northcliffe's chief grievance against Lord Kitchener appears to be that he was not allowed to publish sensational and often incorrect accounts of the progress of the war, and tho the British public are very eager for news of what is happening at the front, they resented the attacks which were levelled at Lord Kitchener by the proprietor of the Daily Mail. Lord Kitchener no doubt would be the first to admit that the arrangements, especially for the provision of ammunition, have not been perfect, but the task which he undertook at the outbreak of the war was so stupendous that no one but a miracle man could have done better than he did. The new division of responsibility will greatly strengthen the hands of the Government in any steps which will be found necessary in organizing the forces of the Empire in order to bring the war to a successful end in the shortest possible space of time. The Coalition Government will enjoy the confidence of the people to a greater extent than would be possible for the representatives of either political party, and if it should be decided that as a last resort conscription must be adopted in Great Britain, the people would accept this measure much more readily from a Coalition government than they would have done from the Liberal ministry. Premier Asquith has made it clear that the Coalition is only for purposes of the war and that no individual and no party sacrifices any principles or political opinion. It is open to the members of the cabinet when the war is over to divide again on party lines, to fight out once more questions of Home Rule and Tariff Reform. It is within the bounds of possibility, however, that in working together in the prosecution of the war the statesmen of the new cabinet will realize the benefit which would accrue to their country if they would adopt the same plan in times of peace. It is not necessary that the members of the cabinet should see eye to eye with one another on all questions of political policy. These questions can be readily settled by means of the referendum and if the leaders of both parties are willing to accept the decision of the people on the great questions which now divide the parties, it will be easy for them to work together in peace, as in war, for the welfare of the people as a whole.

THE PATENT MEDICINE SWINDLE

Of all the forms of fraud and deceit practiced upon the innocent public, it is doubtful if there is any more vicious or more harmful than the patent medicine swindle. The victims of the quack medicine vendor are the sick and the unfortunate, and especially those who are too poor to pay for medical attendance.

Dr. Oscar Dowling, president of the Louisiana State Board of Health, who has done wonders in the last few years in improving the happiness of the people of his State by teaching them the rules of health and compelling their observance in restaurants and dairies, has declared his intention of devoting the next few years of his life to showing the people of Louisiana how they are killing them-

selves by the promiscuous use of patent medicines. He says;

"When a man drinks whisky he knows what he is doing. It is not claimed for whisky that it will cure every ill and restore health. But innocent persons, thru ignorance in the majority of cases, buy and take patent medicines that are far more harmful than whisky ever has been—and I'm not defending whisky at that. We are going to have a hard fight to put the patent medicine trust out of business, but that it will be done, eventually, I feel certain.

If the people knew the contents of many of the patented decoctions advertized and sold in this country as cures for all the ills that flesh is not heir to, but has acquired with civilization, they would shun some of them as poison and would refuse to pay for others that have absolutely no curative or beneficial qualities. Some of the patent medicines sold owe their popularity to the alcohol which they contain, others give temporary relief thru the presence of habit forming drugs which it is illegal to sell or use without a doctor's prescription, while others again have no medicinal effect except as a purgative, for which purpose their price is at least ten times what it should be.

For the men who acquire riches, as many have done, by taking advantage of the poor and the sick, no one feels anything but contempt: but what of those who make their nefarious trade possible and share in the profits? Without the co-operation of newspapers the patent medicine manufacturers would not be able to gull the public into buying a fraction of the noxious stuff they are now selling. There is scarcely a paper in the West whose pages are not polluted every day or every week with quack advertisements which contain false and misleading statements designed to induce their readers to spend their money for so-called medicines which are of no value, and which, in many cases, are absolutely harmful. Some newspapers publish these quack advertisements in the form of news, and for this deception they charge higher rates. The Guide does not publish patent medicine advertisements, and refuses thousands of

dollars every year because we do not believe that any sum of money can compensate a paper for handing its readers over into the hands of quacks and charlatans. If all the other papers in Canada would take this stand the people of this country would be saved a great deal of money, and the health of the people would be better. Patent medicine advertisements would soon disappear from our newspapers and magazines if their readers were to make it known to the publishers that they would cease to subscribe for journals which accept such advertisements.

WHERE THE FARMER LOSES

In the past five or six years in Western Canada farmers have purchased millions of dollars worth of stock in all kinds of companies that have never produced any returns except to the promoters of those companies. There have been binder-twine companies, grain stooker companies, abattoir companies, steel and wire companies and scores of other companies floated, and stock in immense quantities has been sold to farmers. If the money which the farmers have invested in these companies had all been invested in legitimate farmers' companies it would have made these companies strong enough to handle a very large portion of all kinds of the farmers' business. We have heard of numerous cases of farmers who have refused to purchase stock in either the Grain Growers' Grain Company, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company or the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, but who have put from \$100 to \$700 into one or other of these stock selling propositions, and have never gotten any return for it. These three farmers' companies which we have mentioned present the greatest possibilities to the farmers of this country that have ever been developed in Canada, and if every farmer would give them his support, the day is not far distant when economic conditions would be tremendously improved. It is the products of the farm

that keep this country running. But as long as the farmers divide their efforts and decline to work together, just so long will other classes get the juicy portion of the wealth produced by the farmers.

The Saskatchewan government has introduced legislation which will permit all women property owners and tenants to vote at municipal elections, this privilege being hitherto confined to unmarried women. All progressives will hope that this broadening of the municipal franchise but foreshadows the granting of the full provincial franchise to the women of Saskatchewan on equal terms with the men.

The desire to buy where one can get the best value for the money, seems to be a natural instinct deeply and irrevocably planted in the human breast. Even the Winnipeg Industrial Bureau, the leader of the "Made-in-Winnipeg" movement, has used picture post-cards produced in Germany, while a booklet urging the people to eat "Made-in-Winnipeg" bread was printed in the United States.

The prohibition of the export of wool, as was pointed out in a recent issue of The Guide, seriously affected the price of that commodity to Canadian sheep raisers, a considerable portion of the Canadian clip being marketed in the United States. A telegram from Sir Geo. E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce informs us, however, that arrangements have now been completed for the export of Canadian grown wool to the United States under customs regulations which will prevent the wool going to the enemy's use.

In the next issue of The Guide the first crop report compiled from information furnished by our own correspondents in every part of the West will be published. It will tell the true condition of the crops as reported by the farmers themselves in every locality in the three Prairie Provinces on May 29.



THE MAN OF THE HOUR

The farmer is a most important man just now. On the product of his toil all the business interests of the country depend.

The Summerfallow

Wherever moisture is stored up in the soil so that the crop can use it, a satisfactory crop may be brought to maturity even if no rain falls

By Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask.

There are several reasons why summer-fallowing is done each season. One of the most important is to have a certain portion ready prepared for cropping in the spring and because with our system of seeding so many acres on stubble-plowed land it is necessary to give the soil a rest. In some districts it is necessary to do this where the annual rainfall is light. In some cases it is because weeds are getting the upper hand. The general impression is that it is done for two objects. Conservation of moisture and the destruction of weeds. There are, however, other equally important reasons why a portion of the land should be summerfallowed which should not be overlooked. Cultivation is manure. By a proper system of cultivation we may create a fresh store of plant food and build up our soil against the day of impoverishment that will surely come if the present system of grain cropping is continued. While this may be best done by a system of rotation, it is not my intention at this time to go into this matter, but rather to deal with the bare fallow system and it will be readily seen that by following a proper system of soil building by cultivation, the conservation of moisture and the destruction of weeds will naturally be attained.

While it is not possible to lay down a method for summerfallowing that will hold good in every district, the one outlined may be modified or enlarged on to suit the different conditions of each and every district.

Do not Plow Late

There are many different methods adopted. Some have a definite plan or purpose in view. Others again are haphazard. The idea that so long as the land is black or that the plowing may be done at any time, will not suffice, and the sooner we get away from these ideas the better it will be for the welfare of the country at large. Many fallows are plowed too late in the season. Some of the reasons given are that by plowing late in July it saves a lot of work, because there are few weeds to bother with in the fall at harvest time, but it is a different story next year when the crop is growing, because then the weeds are in evidence. Late fallowing is little better than fall plowing and the prime object of summer-fallowing is missed. There is no conservation of moisture and the weed problem is increased instead of decreased.

Another method is to seed the plowing lightly with grain to provide feed for stock running on the fallow. While this system saves work, it is not a sound one. It would be more profitable to seed down a permanent pasture for a few years and properly cultivate the fallow because in many cases the soil becomes too compacted and this should be guarded against. What is much more important is a firm, moist, mellow, seed or root bed. It is not my intention to criticize this system, because there may be reason in following it, but the chief point to be emphasized in this connection is that we cannot have a fallow and a pasture at the same time. It is neither a good fallow nor a good pasture.

One of the reasons why we should lay by a certain portion of land for summer-fallow is to provide against a partial or total failure of crop. If we go back to the season of 1914 we find that during the severe drought in almost every district good crops were assured where sown on summerfallow, whereas stubble lands, plowed or unplowed, resulted in failure. The reason for this partial or total failure is apparent, namely, lack of moisture for the growing crop. It was not so much lack of rain during the growing season, but lack of moisture in the soil. Wherever moisture is stored up in the soil, so that the crop can use it, a satisfactory crop may be brought to maturity even if no rains fall.

Restore Fertility to Soil

Another important reason why it is necessary to summerfallow is that continued cropping to grain will decrease



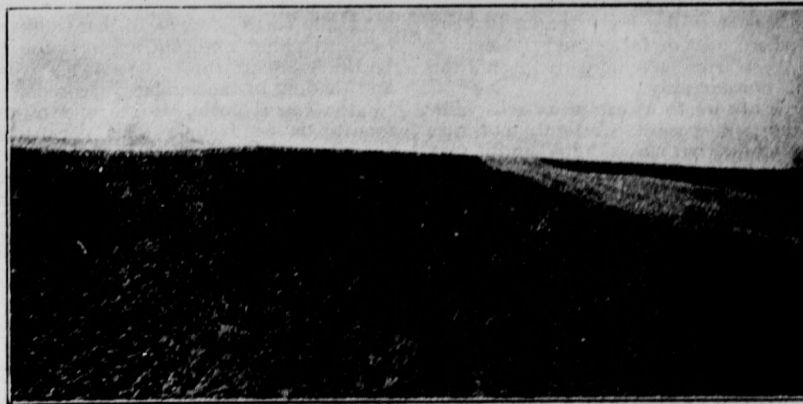
Spring plowing stubble 7 inches deep for wheat. Note small packer attached to plow and ideal condition of soil as plow leaves it at first operation

the average yields and deplete the soil of its fertility. The argument is put forward that there is so much fertility in the soil that every bushel of wheat or other grain removes a certain amount of this soil fertility and that in time, by continually growing heavy crops of grain, the fertility will be used up. Theoretically this seems a good argument, but it is not true. The soil is inexhaustible, providing we husband its resources, and it is a fact that we may, by good sound methods of tillage restore and add to the soil what the crops have removed.

The slight yearly decrease in our average yields should not be charged against the heavy crops taken from the soil, but to the abuse and ill-treatment of the soil by the many slack methods in force today. The absolute need of having as much as possible of the seed bed prepared and fitted for the seed the previous season appeals to me more forcibly each season. It is undoubtedly true that the time is coming when we shall be compelled to change our system of continual grain growing by growing intertillage crops. There are several of these which may be grown profitably which will allow us to maintain stock on the farm and improve our present conditions, but space in this article will not allow me to go into this subject more fully.

Effect of Cultivation

Regarding the effect which cultivation has on improvement of our soil and



Splendid tilth of land as left by plow having packer attachment. Practically no loss of moisture. Larger packer to follow to compress more completely the furrow slice.

the restoring of some of the fertility, I may say that on land on my own farm that was broken up twenty years ago, there are growing at the present time some plots of Red Clover, Alfalfa, and winter wheat.

On April 20 measurements were taken of the growth of these crops this spring after coming thru the winter in fine condition. Red clover was eight inches high, alfalfa twelve inches and winter wheat ten inches. No rain had fallen since the snow left early in April. At the present time of writing, May 14, the alfalfa is almost knee high, the clover

covers the ground and some is in blossom, while the winter wheat is in the stem. A rain fell on the 13th of May. There has been some rotation of crops on this land. The winter wheat land was in brome grass for about ten years until 1912. The other crops mentioned have had some rotation during the last twenty years of potatoes and peas. There was no definite plan or system laid down for rotation of crops, but what I must point out is that the seed bed was well prepared before seeding these crops last season. The soil was in good tilth and contained plenty of moisture.

Summerfallow Requirements

Before attempting to give some of the best methods of summerfallowing that may prove applicable in most cases, it is well for the reader to have a definite idea as to the requirements of a good fallow. The most important points are: The control of weeds; storing up in the soil all the moisture that falls; fitting the soil to receive the moisture; plowing—unlocking the plant food or creating fresh plant food; time to plow; depth to plow and the formation of mulches to retain the moisture.

Encourage Weed Germination

As weeds are one of the most important objects and really come first on the list, this work should already have been started. To control the weeds it is necessary and important to either disc the land or shallow plow the previous

when it should be given as soon as the land is dry enough to work. The harrowing warms and aerates the soil, starts the weeds into life and at no time of the season will weeds make such a growth as in the spring. If only a single plowing in the summer is depended on, as is usually the case, in spite of the rains that fall and the heat, many weed seeds will not germinate, but will surely come into life the next season in the growing crop. Some, such as wild oats, will grow from a depth of six inches or deeper still and land that was black and clean the previous summer will sometimes be the weediest when the crop is growing. The important object we should strive for is to encourage weed germination. It is easier to destroy weeds than to make them grow. By the plowing in the fall we may induce a greater proportion to germinate in the spring than at any other time.

Plow First Shallow

But if you cannot do the work at that time, do so in the spring or failing then as soon as seeding is over, but do so anyway for another reason than the control of weeds. The second plowing will be made easier, especially if conditions are dry, because this shallow plowing acts as a mulch. The soil, too, is in better physical condition to turn under than if only the stubble and dry top soil are plowed under. By the first shallow plowing method all the small annual weed seeds are put at the right depth to germinate so that they may be destroyed by the second deeper plowing and the water from the melting snow in the spring will soak deeper into the land and is not lost. A stroke of the harrows as soon as the land is dry will conserve this moisture. If the stubble is left unplowed, considerable moisture is lost by being evaporated by wind in the spring.

If the shallow plowing has been done in the fall or early spring, as soon as seeding is over it is advisable to do the second deeper plowing. By the end of May or early in June this should be done for several reasons. It should be done as soon as possible to catch and hold all the rains that fall during June. It is just as important to catch all the moisture that falls as well as to conserve it. If we lose the opportunity we have less to conserve. If the single plowing is done only and late in the season, a great opportunity is lost. If no preparation was made and the hard stubble that is growing up to volunteer grain and weeds is left waiting for rains to come to make the plowing easy, then the weeds are pumping out what small store of moisture is in the soil and the plowing has to be done at a busy time. Thus the opportunity to catch and conserve moisture is lost.

Plow Deeper than Usual

It is a safe statement to make that most of the plowing done is too shallow. After several years of plowing and cropping, if no attempt is made to deepen the plowing, the soil becomes loose and spongy and this is the cause of much soil drifting. The humus is depleted and blown away by the winds. A good deal is also carried away by heavy rains and in the spring by melting snow.

By plowing an inch or two deeper and bringing up fresh soil from the bottom, the top soil is buried forming the root bed and the new soil on the surface acts as a mulch. As the plants do not feed on the surface, this soil is acted on by the elements thruout the season and is forming into new plant food for another season, at the same time as it is preventing drifting of the soil. The accompanying photograph shows the soil as the plow leaves it. The plowing is six to seven inches deep. Note the small lumps of raw sub-surface soil referred to which make an ideal mulch at once and thus prevent any evaporation. Another illustration shows the finished plowing after the use of the small packer attachment to the plow. I consider this attachment one of the most

fall. If this has not already been done, it may be done early in the spring, or, failing that, immediately after seeding will sometimes give good results. Of the two methods, discing and shallow plowing, I prefer the plowing in the fall. Discing, while a trifle more rapid, is not so satisfactory as shallow plowing. The land should be plowed at a depth of from two to three inches—as shallow as possible so long as the furrow turns over completely. The plowing should be packed and if time permits, plank dragged. The plank drag is described in a former issue. Harrowing may be left until the spring,

useful implements on the farm. No plowing, unless under special conditions, should be done in the West without this equipment. Its value cannot be over-estimated under our condition of light rainfall and especially in plowing in the spring. There are several kinds of small packers on the market, some are sub-surface and others surface packers, beside harrow attachments. I can recommend the packers as an improvement over the harrows. They are not expensive and will more than repay for the outlay in one season.

Pack the Plowing

After the plowing is done a larger packer, preferably a sub-surface packer, should be used to firm down the furrow slice. This is followed by the plank drag as shown in the cut. The effect which it has in levelling the surface of the soil should be noted. After this is done the harrows should be used to restore the mulch. The land can now be left for other work to be done on the farm. If the land is weedy it will not be long before weeds are showing up. This operation of handling the weeds and volunteer grain is usually left too long until the weeds and grain are firmly established and this makes it a more difficult task to destroy them. Weeds or grain should not be allowed to get firmly rooted. If they are handled just as they are showing thru the ground the harrow is the most efficient tool to use, as it covers a large area in a short time. If the weeds are watched carefully and not allowed to get a footing, the harrow will destroy them. But this operation must be attended to and no other work should be allowed to interfere. The cultivation given by the harrow aerates and ventilates the soil and is continually creating plant food.

The general advice given is to harrow after every rain, but this is not necessary. If a rain falls and is not heavy enough to run the soil particles together under our conditions the sun and winds that follow a rain will restore the mulch. The time to harrow after a rain is when a heavy thunder shower or continual rain thoroughly soaks or lies on the soil as after a sudden downpour. It will then be necessary to harrow again to restore the mulch and conserve the rain that fell.

Use a Cultivator

Once during the season after a heavy rain, as soon as the soil is dry enough to work, I can recommend a pointed tooth cultivator as an efficient and necessary tool to use. By not allowing it to go too deep this will put the soil in splendid tilth and it is not necessary to follow with the harrow unless weeds are very thick. I have given the foregoing as a necessary operation to destroy weeds, but the cultivation given in doing so is of great value apart from the control of weeds and is necessary as it is a means of producing or creating fresh plant food by aeration and cultivation. Land that is left in a cultivated condition will absorb all the rain that falls and moisture will enter more easily into the soil to be conserved by harrowing afterwards.

There is one operation that I consider

ly. Thus the seeder will not penetrate the soil easily.

By using the pointed tooth cultivator before freeze up, letting it run lightly over the ground it forms small furrows and ridges, so that the melting snow, instead of running off, will penetrate into the root bed and deeper soil, making a reserve for the crop to draw on in a dry season.

This last cultivation should be left untouched again by harrowing. The object is to have the soil in small ridges and furrows to allow all the water from the melting snow to penetrate into the root bed and not be allowed to run off. If there is any slope to the land this cultivation should be made across the slope. The ridges and furrows made by the harrows are not deep enough. Besides holding all the water the harrowing that ought to be given before seeding

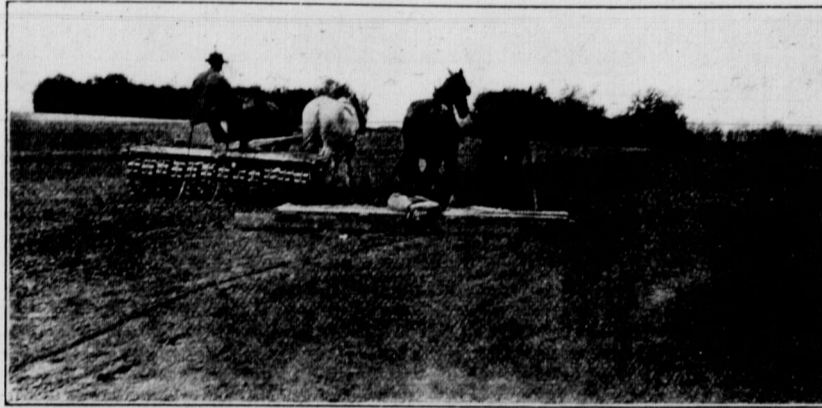
or clean. The soil will be firm below and the ridges when pulled down will form an ideal mulch.

Beside conserving all the moisture the cultivation will destroy many small weeds and ventilate the soil. In the spring again it answers the same purpose. I use a hoe drill with long cultivator points to do this kind of cultivation, but any similar tool will do the same work.

Ideal Soil Condition

If these methods are followed the soil should be in prime condition and tilth for wheat in the spring. An ideal condition of the soil in the spring when ready to seed is when the earth will mould in a lump by a single compression by squeezing it in the palm of the hand, and will fall away again loosely so that the soil separates into fine particles when the lump is subjected to slight pressure between the thumb and fingers. It should not be too wet, but moist and pliable. In conclusion it may be well to summarize the above. To have a good summerfallow—that is, land ready for crop which will not fail to give a profitable yield—the land should be shallow plowed or disced beforehand, preferably in the previous fall. If not then at least as early in spring as possible, either before or immediately after seeding is done. The shallow plowing method is preferred. Next, the land must be plowed deeply as early in June as possible, turning up at least one inch of new soil. Have a packer attachment to the plow. Use a plow that turns the furrow right over. The turn of the furrow is important and should be considered even before particularly straight furrows. The soil should be moist when plowed and not plowed when very dry. The soil will not be dry even in a very dry spell if the ground has been prepared beforehand. The soil should be moist enough so that the furrow rolls over and pulverizes in turning. Follow with a sub-surface packer if one is at hand, or else with a surface packer. Then plank drag and follow with the harrow. Cultivate thruout the season so that no weeds get a start. Don't omit to cultivate with the harrow point cultivator and leave it once in that condition if possible until a heavy rain falls to catch the

Concluded on Page 15



Plank drag follows packer after plow. Followed immediately with harrows to restore mulch.

of great importance that should be done at the end of the season before the ground freezes. The general rule is to leave the summerfallow level or as the harrows leave the soil. This land goes into the winter in this condition and when the snow thaws off in the spring much water is lost or run off and the soil is left compacted thru the soil particles running together, so that when the harrows go on the land in the spring they simply scratch the soil and do not stir it sufficient-

may be done across the ridges and they will pull down in fine shape. The soil will then be in splendid condition and the seeder will deposit the seed easily at the required depth.

Now it must be understood that this harrowing will not make the seed bed too loose, as the soil below the ridge will be firm and compact, as it should be for wheat. The value of this operation cannot be overestimated and ought to be done whether the land is weedy

Cow Testing

By J. W. Mitchell

Professor of Dairy Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College



"Homestead Patsy Colantha 4th," Sire "Grace Fayne 2nd Sir Colantha," Owned by the Manitoba Agricultural College

No farmer will find any branch of his farming operations as profitable as it should be, even tho the market be satisfactory, unless he produces economically; and production is never economical unless the yield is sufficiently large. Neither the production of ten bushels of wheat to the acre, nor the keeping of a cow that produces 3,000 pounds of average milk, or a little over a hundred pounds of fat, per year, will prove profitable; but double the production in either case and the result will prove reasonably satisfactory, provided the quality, of product, too, is what it should be.

It is not claimed that the keeping of a good dairy cow is enough in itself to insure the economical production of milk and butterfat, as proper care and feeding must accompany this and are quite as important as it is, but it is none the less a fact that a good dairy cow is indispensable to success.

Given right conditions as to care and feeding, a reasonably good dairy cow will produce 6,000 pounds of average milk or its equivalent of richer milk, or 215 to 230 pounds of butterfat a year. This is not at all a high standard to set, and there are, in fact, dairy farmers in the West who have already passed this point considerably.

How are we to ascertain a cow's value for dairy purposes? Certainly not thru guessing at what she is doing, and it may be added here that it is equally as great a mistake to average the herd.

No Added Labor

One essential to success, in the building up of a dairy herd, is to weigh, sample and test the milk of each cow in the herd thruout her milking period, or to carry on what is known as cow-testing work. This enables us to weed, breed and feed intelligently; and the beauty of it is that it does not entail any great amount of extra labor, but, on the contrary, actually saves labor and greatly enhances our profits, thru enabling us to keep only cows that will bring large returns for the labor expended and the food fed them.

Over five years ago the dairy department of the Manitoba Agricultural College outlined a simple method of carrying on cow-testing work and made a liberal offer of co-operating with the farmers of Manitoba in the testing of their cows. The work has been carried on continuously since its inception and many farmers have, from year to year, taken advantage of the offer made.

Briefly stated, cow-testing, as usually carried on, consists of weighing the milk

of each cow in the herd morning and evening of each of three days in the month, ten days apart, during each month of their milking period, recording the weights on a suitable report form, taking a small sample of her milk at each weighing and putting it into the bottle set apart for this particular cow, and sending in the samples, accompanied by the report form, at the end of the month to be tested. This constitutes the whole of the work to be done by the farmer. The College supplies the weighing and sampling outfit, does the testing of the samples and completes the filling out of the report form, all free of charge.

The Sampling Outfit

The free outfit consists of the following:

- 1—Report forms and instructions for weighing and sampling.
- 2—Spring balance for weighing the milk.
- 3—Case of sample bottles—a bottle for each cow in the herd.
- 4—Small sampling dipper.

To insure the return of the outfit, when the farmer is thru with it, a deposit of \$1.50 is asked, which deposit is refunded when the outfit is returned to the College. When the report form for each month is filled out, it is sent to the farmer to place on file and this enables him to total up, at the end of the year, the quantities of milk and butterfat produced by each cow in his herd.

One point that is insisted upon is that a farmer, before beginning the work, will agree to carry it on thruout the year. It is of little value to engage in the work

for a month or two and then discontinue it, as the results may be most misleading, since some cows give a large flow of milk for a short time but go dry early, while others which do not give so much milk at any one time are much more persistent milkers, and again, the per centage of fat in one cow's milk may increase at a much greater rate as she advances in her lactation period than is the case with another in the same herd under the same conditions as to care and feeding.

Cow-Testing Associations

Creameries are now quite general thruout Manitoba and the Agricultural College authorities would greatly like to see the patrons of these creameries form themselves into Cow-Testing Associations, in which case the dairy department could arrange to have the testing of the samples done at the creameries and so avoid to the farmers the cost of transportation of the samples to the College. Furthermore, such an association would prove of great educational value to the patrons of a creamery.

Without doubt, thru a reasonable weeding out and building up of our dairy herds, and intelligent care and feeding, the output of milk and butterfat for the province could easily be doubled, and the profits of the farmers quadrupled without any increase in the number of cows. This is quite evident from the large amount of cow-testing work the dairy department has already done.

For further information regarding this branch of the work, write the Dairy Department, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, for Bulletin No. 8, "Cow-Testing."

A Corsican Calls

By Frank M. O'Brien

The sun, after a long struggle with the smoky fog, slunk down on his course. The light changed to a dull grey, kindly shutting out the sight of red blotches on greenish-yellow grass, a hideous contrast. There were no sounds except those muffled clicks and snaps that tell when an army is going to rest for the night; few lights except those that gleamed from the tents of the great, far-from-the-trenches where the silent spades were at work. Yet these lights were nearer to the spades and the shadowy trenches than is usual in modern warfare. The War Master had so willed it; it was to be his battle, with him in personal command.

Now he sat in a field tent, gazing down the trampled hill to the meadows where his hopes—for the day—had been realized. To-morrow? The general staff would take care of that in its usual wise way—if he approved its plans. None of his own personal staff was with him, for he had signaled, with that abrupt gesture known to all Europe, his wish to be alone. No human being was near, unless one could count as human the rigid figures of the Imperial Guard. These statues, formed in squares and lanes, were as still as the night. One of the lanes stretched from the front of the tent half-way down to the valley, where the roots of the clover raised their tentacles to sip the fertilizing blood.

This lane was a long, narrowing patch of haze for the moon had not yet risen to its vain task of trying to shine thru the murk. And in this lane, as the War Master watched with eyes that were focussed on nothing at all, something appeared. At first it seemed like a gray veil, floating in the outline of a human form. But it could be no human, for the War Master watched for a salute and listened for a challenge, but there was neither along the lane of the Guard. Then, perhaps, it was a shadow of one of the iron eagles that had been sweeping the sky for weeks? The War Master listened for the whirr of a motor, but none came to his ears. The eagles, or most of them, were nesting on the earth for the night, gorging themselves with news of what they themselves had accomplished from their heights.

And now, still without salute or challenge, the silent thing, less like a grey veil and more like the film of a man, came to the tent slowly and entered. Entered confidently, with the air of an equal, and bowed, but only from the neck and not from the hips. There was no mistaking the cut of the cloak and the cock of the hat, any more than there was mistaking the peculiar set of the head on the neck and shoulders. Nor could any one mistake the eyes, in which there was a wonderful, cold calmness.

The War Master's eyes were cold, too, returning the bow, but not so calm. A sneer, whether in word or look, is the easiest fashion of covering surprise—or alarm. The War Master did not rise.

"One of the Allies, I believe," he said.

"No," said the visitor in a dull voice, "say, rather, a neutral."

"Indeed!" said the War Master.

"Is not Corsica loyal to France?"

"After a man's death," said the visitor, "his politics and fealties do not change; they merely disappear."

"I am pleased to hear that, Herr—"

The visitor raised a shadowy hand in protest.

"M. Bonaparte, if you will, or even Mister. I became accustomed to hearing the latter title aboard the Bellerophon."

The War Master did not seem to be listening. He was watching his visitor narrowly.

"I wonder—" he began, and then ceased to speak.

"You wonder," said the visitor, smiling, "whether I am not real. I beg to assure your majesty that I am not real. I understand, of course, the trend

of your thoughts. It has occurred to you, as it would occur to most trained men under similar circumstances, that I might be some new output of the wizardry of war—an impalpable man, free to come and go among the tents of the enemy. I saw the brief flash of annoyance when it came into your mind that if there was any such deviltry possible your gentlemen of the laboratories should have discovered it first."

"Such," said the War Master, arrogantly, "is our custom."

"The speed of thought is one of the few human things at which I still may marvel," pursued the Corsican. "You revolved in your mind not only the possibility, but a dozen ways in which the magic might be used. There is nothing contra in the rules of war, I believe."

The War Master raised his brows in mock modesty.

"A dozen ways!" he repeated. "You flatter!"

"No," said the Corsican, "at least a dozen, perhaps a score. I know. I should have thought of fifty."

"With such talent," began the War Master, "your total of successes—"

"Let me save your voice," inter-

A patient smile crossed the face of the Corsican.

"We do little reading," he said.

"Perhaps," continued the War Master, recovering himself and his bearing, "you come to make a plea for the preservation of something that is historic. There will be plenty of things with 1914 written upon them as the beginning of their history."

"To us," said the Corsican, "years lose their numbers. The Pyramids are scarcely older than the Panama Canal."

The War Master turned upon his visitor with almost savageness.

"Who—who sent you?" he cried.

"Jan Bedanow," replied the Corsican. The War Master's shoulders, raised in suspense, fell to their normal angle.

"I do not remember him," he said.

"You never knew him," said the Corsican. "His name is not in any book that you have seen."

"You knew him?" asked the War Master, "in life?"

"I killed him," said the Corsican.

"I hanged his son at Loncèveville because he would not guide us thru an ambushed valley. He was a peasant. His father was an old man, and bed-

is all—all there is—beyond—for one like you—or—"

"Or you," said the Corsican in his even tone. "It is all the same for all. The South American who kills with his blow-gun is on an even footing with the chancellor who kills with his pen. All the trappings and the titles remain here—for inheritance."

"But in a great cause—" began the War Master.

"I thought mine was one," said the Corsican, "nor was I alone in the opinion. Great cause was written red on the white road to Moscow—and back. But these are unimportant things. The important thing is my errand."

The War Master stood up. "I shall not change my plans," he said stiffly.

"I do not ask you to," said the Corsican. "My business is not yours, but Jan Bedanow's."

"And that," said the War Master, "is what?"

"On the road near Effneau," answered the Corsican, "you will find at the cross roads beside the corner of the Grey Forrest, a little triangle of which there is a grave. It is the grave of Jan Bedanow's wife. When your majesty's troops pass that way they would naturally, owing to the width of the column, ride across this triangle of grass. They would, perhaps without meaning to, break down the wooden emblem—an emblem familiar to us both—which lies almost hidden in the weeds."

"Yes," said the War Master.

"What I ask, on behalf of Jan Bedanow, is that this be avoided."

"On the road near Effneau," repeated the War Master.

"Yes," said the Corsican, "you must pass it on your way to—" He did not speak the word, but his shadowy finger pointed to a place on the map. The War Master sprang back as if from a blow.

"How do you know," he cried, "that I am going there?"

The Corsican smiled wearily.

"I would have known," he said,

"even if I did not come from where everything is known. I would have known because I knew, in the years ago, the minds of men who plan on paper. I would have known that you were going there. And I, at the other end, would have been waiting for you."

"Will they be ready for me tomorrow?" whispered the War Master.

The Corsican shrugged his shoulders.

"Have they my mind?" he countered; "or even Wellington's?"

"But tell me!" cried the War Master. "It were better for the whole world—"

"The whole world!" mocked the Corsican. "A tiny, whirling thing on which there is nothing so important to me now as the grave of Jan Bedanow's wife. Good night, your majesty!"

The tent flaps fluttered as he went.

Now it was darker and the eye of the War Master could not follow. He seized the telephone.

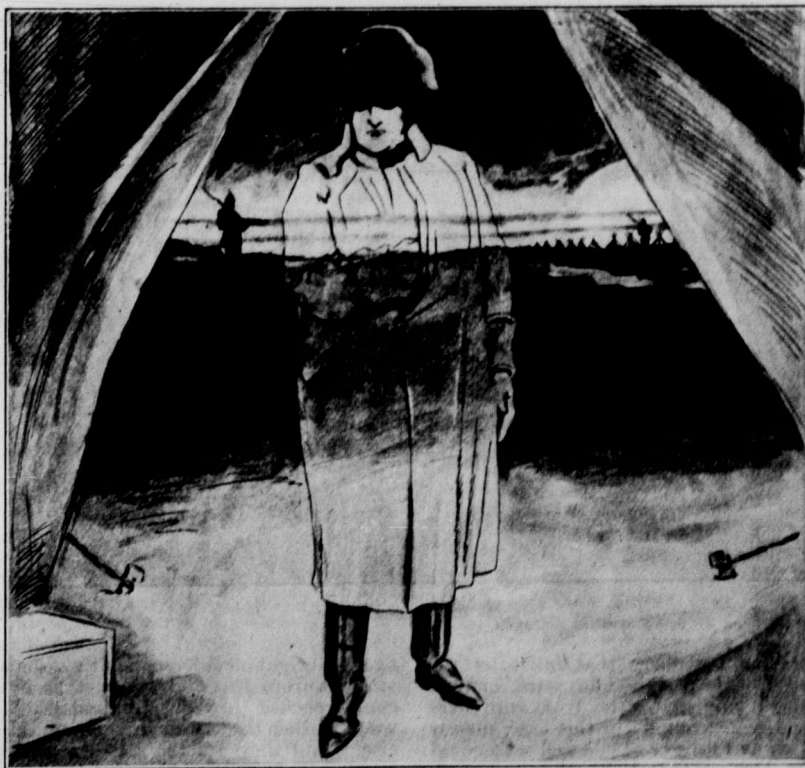
"Von Zohn," he said to the marshal at the other end of the line, "I have decided to ride at the head of the column in the morning—at least as far as the corner of the Grey Forest."

Then he leaned back and let his gaze, once more unfocused, fall upon the lane of the Guard. The moonlight, seeping thru the disappearing haze, glowed feebly on the brass eagles of the helmeted giants.

"And that is all?" he muttered.

"Nothing more than that? I wonder!"

Two Turkish torpedo boat destroyers were blown up on April 19 while passing thru a mine belt which Russian ships had succeeded in laying across the entrance to the Bosphorus, while the Turkish fleet was cruising in the Black Sea. The explosions caused by the destruction of the two Turkish boats gave warning to the remainder of the fleet, which was obliged to remain in the Black Sea because no mine sweepers were available.



"A grey veil floating in the outline of a human form."

posed the Corsican blandly. "You would remind me that where I ended in failure at that very spot you began with success. But I would remind you that any town is Waterloo where Waterloo is found."

"A ghostly warning," said the War Master, laughing. He had risen as if to end the interview. It was a habit, and he did not realize his error until he saw the Corsican smiling at it.

"No, not a warning," said the visitor. "It was idle chatter, mere words. But you see I have the whole evening for my errand. Perhaps I expected a more cordial meeting. I thought to be formal, as people were long ago."

"You were not famed for formality," suggested the War Master.

"I had no time for it," returned the Corsican a bit sadly. "But I have plenty now."

"Then you have the advantage of me," said the War Master. "What is your errand? To ask questions? Surely you have no doubt as to the door at which this thing must lie. Or have you read only the White Paper?" He had almost forgotten himself and his attitude.

ridden. The shock, administered by me, killed him."

"And now?" said the War Master.

"Now," said the Corsican, "Jan Bedanow sends me on the errand to you."

The War Master took a step forward.

"You! You are at the beck and call of peasants' fathers?" he demanded.

"Where I come from," said the Corsican's even voice, "there are no peasants, no war masters, no first consuls."

"But this errand for Jan Bedanow," said the War Master.

"It will help me," replied the Corsican, "to repair the wrong. In another hundred years, or a thousand, or a million—as men count time—I may do something more, if occasion fortunately should arise, to make amends."

"I see," conceded the War Master.

"And what of other—of other things which are in the histories?"

"Each in its turn," said the Corsican, "but Jan Bedanow's matter first."

The War Master leaned across the map-strewn pine table, his eyes aflame.

"You mean," he choked, "that that

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

REMEMBER?

By Archie Austin Coates, in
The Delineator

Remember how you did
When a yellow-headed kid,
Years ago?
When they sent you up to bed,
With the sky still glowing red
On the snow.
Remember?

And lying half awake,
Gazing out upon the lake
Grey and cold—
In your thoughts were damosels,
Knights, and jesters hung with bells
All of gold.
Remember?

Until the dying day
Hung a filmy cloud of grey
O'er the deep;
Then your vision turned to air—
Daddy came and found you there,
Fast asleep!
Remember?

FLOWER DECORATIONS

Out on the prairie the flowers are unfolding one by one. From the arrival of the first downy crocus until the autumn they come in a swift moving procession for the summers are short and the plants, like human beings, live hard and fast.

Thus it happens that an ever changing and indescribably lovely array of flowers is presented to the country woman for the adornment of her home. But this very prodigality of nature is often a hindrance to the beautiful use of flowers in the farm house. How often have I seen people go out and gather an apronful of flowers and stuff them in one conglomerate mass into a jar or tumbler, bluebell and white anemone, lily and rose. Think of spoiling the perfect charm of the wild rose by mixing it with other flowers! As a matter of fact it is very rarely that two sorts of flowers should be mixed in a bouquet. Most flowers are most beautiful alone and with not too many of their own kind even, so that the whole perfection of each single bloom is revealed. Try, for example, picking two sprays of the wild rose and putting them in a plain green jar, if you are so fortunate as to have one, and see for yourself how much more lovely they are than a tumbler crammed with flowers.

A lady speaking to a convention I attended once upon a time gave some rules for the arrangement of flowers which I have tried and found very good. She said that low growing flowers should always be arranged in low vessels and tall ones in tall vessels, and that flowers were most beautiful when accompanied by their own foliage. The long and the short of it seems to be that flowers are most beautiful when they are arranged as nearly as possible in the manner in which they grow out doors.

The second requisite for the ideal arrangement of flowers is that the vessels in which they are placed be harmonious in color and without a strong and definite design to conflict with the flowers.

By remembering to use only one kind of flower at a time and by using simple vessels, low or high according to the nature of the flowers, very good results can be obtained even by those whom the gods passed by in the distribution of artistic gifts.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

MINISTERS HAVE EASY LIFE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I noticed your letter in The Guide with reference to superannuation of aged ministers and was prompted to write a few lines to express my opinion on the subject if you will allow me to do so.

I can not see why a minister should need superannuation any more than any one else when he receives a salary which is equal to the average business man and a much larger salary than most any of the hard working men of this world. He has a free house, without rent, and many other little accessories and a very easy way of making his living, while there are other people just as honest and favor-

able in the eyes of true religion who toil in the sweat of their brows, and when they become old men they must have enough to live on or starve, whichever they like.

I think it absurd to superannuate ministers as it encourages insincere men to follow the profession who do so merely for the honor and the easy way of making a living, since their recompense on earth is sufficient reward for their work (if not superfluous in some cases) without any thought of reward "higher up."

Any man who does his share of helping the dependent and earns his living honestly is just as much in need of superannuation as any minister, for any man is discarded from his line of work when he becomes too old to perform his work with energy, and why should a minister be chosen while the others are left to sink or swim?

I knew a young man once who was working in the hay-field with his father, and as any man who has worked in the hay-field on a scorching summer day knows how tiresome it is, they will understand how tempting it looked when there passed riding in a top-buggy a couple of ministers, one with his feet up on the dash-board. The young man remarked to his father what an easy time ministers do have to what other people have and he added that he was going to follow that profession. He never forgot it and

when it will be right for one man to stand idly by and see his own or his neighbor's house pillaged and the people murdered, and this war, now that it is on, must in some way be fought to the finish, and after that what? Have we any surety that it will be any different in the future? I fail to see how so long as war is in any way glorified in the minds of the young. It's not a hard thing to educate a people up to war, for there seems to be a natural proclivity in the minds of the male of most species to fight just for its own sake. Those of us who live in the country can't but notice it, especially in the young roosters. We have seen it too in families of boys who haven't plenty to do and have not had the unmanliness of it all drilled into them by some elder whom they respect.

They talk of the glory of a soldier's death and I know it takes a brave man to be a soldier when they consider what is before them, and as the world stands I don't know what would have become of it had there been no brave ones to meet the aggressors in this war. But I think I would rather my sons died in most any other way than in trying to kill some other woman's sons, even tho they be Germans. Wouldn't it have been a huge joke to say such a thing as that a year ago. There was no people on the face of the earth more looked up to. I remember hearing about three years

for a while. The world didn't consider before how this military spirit, which was being drilled into the poor machines of men, could not help in the end brutalizing many of them. It was the good Germany, the scientific Germany the world knew before. But as Lloyd George said recently, "Should they win in this struggle it would not be the good Germany that would be dominant, but the one which forced the struggle." But surely the good Lord will not let them be victorious, altho He had nothing to do with it, and had He been with the originators it would never have occurred; but how much innocent blood must yet be spilled before it ends?

I was very sorry when I read that the women of Canada had refused to join the Women's Peace Conference at the Hague. Of course we want no patched up peace, but as I understand it no more do the originators of the conference, nothing short of the utter demolition in the end of these fiendish instruments of war, by a peaceful process if possible. Oh, Miss Beynon, if this is not accomplished soon what will the world come to? Dear old Longfellow said, "Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts given to redeem the human mind from error, there were no need of arsenals and forts." It is not simply camps and courts now, but the minds of so many bright men seem bent on inventing some new instrument for the destruction of human life, not alone for land and sea, but for the heavens above, and there is no nation on the face of the earth but welcomes each new device. Of course if one gets it for conquest the others must have it for defence.

I don't know how the decision was arrived at that there should be no delegate sent to the conference, but, Miss Beynon, do you think if there was a vote taken of the mothers, wives and sisters in Canada that it would go against trying by peaceful methods to bring this war to the right conclusion and save some of the precious blood which is being shed on both sides? I know their efforts may not be noticed by the men more than a puff of wind, but it seems to me it's worth trying, for I fail to see how we will be any nearer peace when a lot more people have been sacrificed and homes destroyed, for can peace won simply by the forces of hate, of which war is composed, be called real peace?

"There shall be wars and rumors of wars, but the end is not yet." The end of what? The end for which man was created God's image, I think, and which is being so cruelly perverted by everything which has the spirit of hate in it.

PENNSYLVANIA.

It was not because the women of Canada do not want peace that they refused to send a delegate to the conference, but because they realize that a peace concluded now would be interpreted by Germany as a triumph for their militaristic party, and the women of this Dominion are not willing that a peace shall be made until Germany has been made to realize that the age of autocracy is past. I like your letter. Won't you write again?

F. M. B.

THE WINDSOR CHAIR

This is the second in a series of illustrations of good designs in furnishings. Most of the things illustrated in this series will be such as have stood the test of time. The windsor chair, for example, is a very old design which has always enjoyed the appreciation of those who have a cultivated taste. It combines beauty, comfort and strength.

As a substitute for the vodka shops, which have been abolished, there have been erected in the open places thruout Russia 'People's Palaces' and smaller buildings where the people may meet for entertainment and instruction. Considerable progress has already been made in carrying out this scheme, the scale of which can be inferred from the fact that in the government of Poltava alone 300 of these popular recreation places have been opened or projected. They contain reading rooms and halls in which concerts, exhibitions and other entertainments can be given.



The Old Windsor Chair

he started to college that fall after the harvest was passed and sure enough became a minister, altho I am sure there was no real "calling" in this case, merely laziness and love of ease—well who could blame him. (This is absolutely a true incident).

Yours truly,

A FRIEND.

A WOMAN'S OPINION OF WAR

Dear Miss Beynon:—Many years ago when I was a young girl in a little country neighborhood in Pennsylvania our pastor invited as many of the young people of the vicinity as would to meet with him on Saturday evenings to read and study a book entitled "The Nation," by Elisha Mulford. I'm afraid it isn't much of statecraft I learned for I know now that the social part of it attracted us as much as anything else, but a few of the principles put forth in the volume still cling to me, and the underlying one was that the nation is a person, and according to his definition a person was not a real person unless he lived up to the best there was in him, and one of the motives was, "Be a person and respect others as persons."

Is there any personal grievance so great that it will justify one man taking another's life? We know what the law of all peoples who call themselves nations do about that, and yet those same nations will deliberately plan and carry out their plans to kill millions of their fellow beings.

Of course there will never come a time

ago a bright loyal young Englishman straight from England saying that if he could choose his own nationality he would rather be a German than anything else. And they are the same boys now, some of them good and some of them bad, like our own, but all of them human and too good to be murdered and made murderers of, and with their naturally bright minds and their wonderful system of thoroughness there is nothing good that with God's help they could not have accomplished had they chosen to be a real nation.

What then has caused this world wide revulsion against the Germans? I think one reason is that it is only since the war began that the world is beginning to see the terrible consequences of this spirit of conquest, regardless of the rights of other people which has been drilled into them. A man who was in Germany in some public meeting when the news came that war had been declared said the people, many of them, jumped onto the seats and shouted in insane joy. We know that no such spirit existed here. It was just a terrible calamity that must be met. I think we will all agree that it was not because they were naturally more wicked at heart, but simply on account of their education, compulsory education, not for the sake of the growth of the individual, but to be used at the will of the Kaiser and his men for the furtherance of their aims. There is no freedom in such an education as that and without freedom there can be no continuous growth, no matter how big a showing there may be

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Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:	
Dist. No. 1—W. H. Beasley	Balbock
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" 3—G. E. Noddie	Lampman
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" 14—T. M. Morgan	Aqueduct
" 15—Frank Burton	Vanguard
" 16—W. T. Hall	Burbitoe

CO-OPERATION IN BRITAIN

"The Co-operative Wholesale Society (of Great Britain) tries to work to a purchase dividend of fourpence in the pound; that is to say, it seeks to regulate prices so that the available profit shall not justify more than that amount. The accounts for the last half year show, however, such an unexpected increase of profits that the committee has been compelled to depart from the usual practice and increase the dividend from fourpence to sixpence in the pound. Capitalistic shareholders would shout for joy at such a result. In the co-operative movement, however, we do not look at profit in the same manner. Some of the delegates to the quarterly meeting were inclined to blame the committee for having made so much surplus revenue. The opinion was expressed that prices should have been still further reduced, instead of allowing increased profit to be made. The explanation was that with transactions of such magnitude and the continuous fluctuation of prices thru war conditions, profits could not be gauged in advance with anything approaching exactitude. All this notwithstanding, the British government has declared the Co-operative Wholesale Society has performed a great national service in keeping down the prices charged for the necessities of life.

"The total sales for the half year ending December 26 last amounted to \$94,200,125, an increase of \$12,312,910 or 15 per cent. on the corresponding period of the previous year. For the whole year the sales have been \$174,554,665, an increase of \$17,691,185 or 11 1/4 per cent. over the previous year. The total supplies from the various productive works for the half year were \$24,391,060, an increase of \$3,842,240, or 18 1/2 per cent. For the year the supplies from the Society's factories and mills have been \$45,258,230, an increase of \$5,634,870, or 13 1/2 per cent. on the previous year. The net profit in the trade department for the half year, after providing for all expenses of production and distribution, interest on capital and depreciation of property, according to rule, amounts to \$2,462,262, which the directors propose should be disposed of as follows: Dividend to members at 6d. in the pound, \$2,044,226; dividend to non-members at 3d. in the pound, \$8,957; depreciation of building and fixtures' account, \$14,820; reserve fund, \$394,258."—The Canadian Co-operator.

PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

Now that seeding is over our members are renewing their energies on behalf of our great patriotic effort. If you have not yet secured your forms, please write the Central Office for a supply.

It will greatly help the work of the Central Office if canvassers having Patriotic Acre Forms duly signed, whether whole books or portions of books, will kindly send them in to the office at once, so as to relieve the pressure later in the season.

GOOD POTATOES

Please find enclosed \$1.30, the balance due you for potatoes. They are the best potatoes I ever saw and I am well pleased. They should make good strong seed.

CHARLES W. GARSEN.

La Fleche.

SCOTSGUARD LOCAL

A meeting was held in Scotsguard hall on the 19th for the purpose of forming a G. G. A., with Joseph Clifford as chairman.

The following officers were appointed: President, Jos. Clifford; Vice-President, Knut Gunderson; Directors: Einar Olson, George Wilson, John E. McGovern, Donald McNaughton, Bert Letts and John Wilkinson.

The following is a list of the additional members: Clarence Warner, John Wilson,

Leo McElgunn, Malcolm Jenkins, Bert E. Letts, John M. Quam, Swerre Erickson, William Reaume and Arthur Oster. M. J. MULLEN, Sec. Scotsguard Local.

STRANRAER ORGANIZED

A branch of the S. G. G. A. was organized here last evening and the following officers appointed: President, John H. Noble; Vice-President, M. Ormstead; Secretary, W. Hall; Directors: John Fines, James Martin, N. Ritchie, Wm. Shirk, John Stephenson and A. J. McGill. The following is a list of the additional members: Edgar Johnston, Francis W. Thomas, A. J. McGill, W. D. McTaggart, Chas. Manning, Philip McNally, Fred Hills, M. Downie, Robt. Moore, C. H. Davies, H. E. Hodgson, T. Sigurdson, John Patterson, Arthur Wright, Henry Shortread, Richard Noble and Alex McDonald.

W. HALL, Sec. Stranraer Local.

MEMENTO OF PATRIOTIC ACRE

At a regular meeting of our local the Patriotic Acre scheme was discussed and it was thought that we could use about four more pads. The question of each Association having something to remember the occasion was taken up and the following resolution was passed: "That as every local should have some memento of the time when the Saskatchewan Grain Growers and farmers united to help the Empire, we should like the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association to devise some plan whereby each local shall have one empty flour sack, same as is sent to Britain, with proceeds of Patriotic Acre, with Grain Growers' emblem; each local to buy a sack if necessary.

W. J. LEE, Sec. Wolverton Local.

Sec. Wolvefton Local:

I have before me your interesting letter of the 19th and am pleased to note that you are taking up the Patriotic Acre scheme with a will at Wadena.

I am greatly interested in your suggestion that every contributing local should have some memento of this important patriotic movement on the part of the Association. I will publish your letter in the Saskatchewan page of The Guide, together with my answer and in so doing I invite other locals to offer suggestions in this connection. It would not be difficult to arrange to supply a flour sack, such as is used in making this contribution for each contributing local. The same idea could perhaps be carried out in some other way.

At the suggestion of Mrs. McNaughtan, Provincial President of the Women's section, the Central is investigating the production of an artistic cushion top or transfer embracing the Association's emblem. This could be used in many ways, such as cushion tops, banners, etc.

Suggestions in this connection from members of the Association—either men or women—would be gratefully received by the Central.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

PRESENTATION AT RED JACKET

The following is a copy of an address delivered to Mr. Mitchell and myself by the members of the Red Jacket Grain Growers' Association.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the members of the Association thru the medium of the Saskatchewan page of the Grain Growers' Guide.

MRS. JOHN MITCHELL.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell:

We, the members of the Red Jacket Grain Growers' Association, wish to tender to you tonight, it being our first opportunity since your marriage, this slight token of our high esteem and appreciation of your activity in connection with the Association and other public entertainments in the past, and fully

anticipate your hearty co-operation in future.

We ask you to kindly accept this very small presentation and our congratulations.

Wishing you a long and happy future, Signed on behalf of Red Jacket Ass'n., R. J. ROSS, President, K. J. McDUGALL, Vice-Pres., GEORGE BURDEN, Sec.

A DONATION

I enclose the sum of \$10.00 donation to your fund for assisting the poor in the West. I trust it will be of assistance to some unfortunate family.

C. C. HUTCHINSON, Sec. Woodleigh Local.

A SUCCESSFUL DANCE

We held a concert and dance on April 9 and cleared \$12.90, expenses being \$5.85. We charged 15 cents for the concert and 35 cents for the dance, which was attended by about 100 people. One of our musicians gave the use of her piano and her services free of charge. Also our violinist gave his services free for the concert.

PETER MITCHELL, Sec. Edgehill Local.

KILLED IN ACTION

The membership of our local Association has been broken by the sad news received this week that Frank Lane had been killed in action at the front about March 12. Mr. Lane was a reservist of the



FRANK VICTOR LANE

Killed in action between March 10 and 14, 1915. Aged 27 years.

Grenadier Guards and was called to join his regiment last August. He was 27 years of age and came here from England about four years ago. He was an enthusiastic member of our local Association and in January last, while in the trenches, wrote to our former secretary W. W. Brown, and asked to be enrolled as a member for 1915 and made provision for payment of his fee, which was done. He was a delegate along with Wm. Beaton to the annual convention at Moose Jaw, in February, 1914. A letter of sympathy has been sent to his mother who lives near Swanson.

W. B. NISBET, Sec. Swanson Local.

AVONDALE OFFICERS

The annual meeting of the Avondale local was held on April 16 and the following officers elected: President, A. Currie; Vice-President, A. Crofford; Directors: J. Martin, M. D. Dodwell, J. Shillington, George Shillington, George Little and George Rutledge. Secretary, C. S. Mohr. We have nineteen members, for which I enclose membership fees.

C. S. MOHR, Sec. Avondale Local.

A WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

A Women's Auxiliary of the Grain Growers was organized here recently and the following officers appointed: President, Mrs. L. McCrea; Vice-President, Mrs. J. A. Conley; Secretary,

Freida Martens; Directors: Mrs. O. K. Jones, Mrs. J. Baldwin, and Mrs. J. Patterson.

FREIDA MARTENS, Sec. Hearne W. G. G. A.

DOUGLAS BRANCH

A meeting of this branch was held on the 27th. Attendance medium. A discussion took place on the temperance question. All members present endorsed Premier Scott's policy of closing the bars and were of the opinion that it is a step in the right direction.

The next meeting will take place on Saturday, when all members must have in an estimate of the amount of twine they require.

Members please note that this branch meets in the Bromley schoolhouse the second and fourth Saturday in each month, at 7 p.m. sharp until further notified.

Will all secretaries of locals in District 11 please send in their names and addresses to Wm. Phillips, Secretary Douglas G. G. A., Oldbury P. O. This is urgently requested.

WM. PHILLIPS, Secretary Douglas Local.

ANOTHER NEW LOCAL

About eight miles north of Regina we organized an Association called the Rose Plain G. G. A. Mr. Redman, organizer for this district, addressed the meeting. We organized with sixteen members, but expect to have between thirty and forty in a short time, as every one seems anxious to help the movement along. Enclosed find order for \$7.50.

D. G. BROWN, Secretary Rose Plain Local.

The **KEY**

which will solve the **Farmers' Problems**

Co-operation has reduced the cost, and only co-operation can **KEEP DOWN THE PRICES**

One Word as to **Equity Twine**

If your crop fails you may cancel the order any time before the Twine is shipped. **WHEN** it shall be shipped is for you to say at the time of ordering.

Plow Shares

for all makes of Plows is the latest line we have taken up and we can give prompt service.

Prices: \$2.00 to \$2.50

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

J. B. MUSSELMAN, Sec. MOOSE JAW, Sask.

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President—James Speakman	Penhold
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S. S. Dunham	Lethbridge
Rice Sheppard	Edmonton
W. D. Trego	Gleichen
Sec.-Treasurer—P. P. Woodbridge	Calgary

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR NO. 8

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I am enclosing herewith a sample copy of the official organ of the Co-operative Union of Canada, Brantford, Ont., known as the "Canadian Co-operator," published monthly at 50 cents per annum, subscriptions for which should be sent to the Honorary General Secretary, Co-operative Union of Canada, Brantford, Ont. I am in hopes that the circulation of this valuable little magazine will be pushed among our various unions; as it contains much information of a useful character. I am in hopes also that some of the matters dealt with in this magazine will form the subject for discussion and debate among our unions, particularly in the coming winter. I would refer you to my article on this magazine in the Alberta section of the Grain Growers' Guide, dated May 19, 1915.

Grain Growers' Guide

The opinion of our unions appears to be practically unanimous that we should make a more general use of the Alberta section of The Guide for conveying information to our unions and that only such circulars should be sent out as the Central Office may deem necessary. It will certainly be very much more economical and there is no reason at all why it should not be just as effective or even more so. So far as we are concerned, such a plan will enable us to deal far more fully with various matters than we could possibly do thru a typewritten circular, as the cost of printing this information in The Guide will be very much less. It will be possible for me to publish articles in the Alberta section of The Guide and draw them to your attention by means of a short paragraph as I have done in the one above, by merely quoting the date of the issue in which the article appeared.

Quarterly Report Forms

I enclose herewith copies of the new quarterly report form for our local unions. Our constitution calls for the quarterly return of membership dues from local unions, and while we appreciate that at all times and under all circumstances it is not possible to do this, we would like to see our unions adopting this plan as far as it can be done in reason. These quarterly report forms have, therefore, been prepared and will, I think, reduce the work of our local secretaries to a minimum as well as helping this office. The various items for which cash may be remitted are printed so that there will be nothing for the secretary to do except to fill in the number and the amounts, and the last page is left blank for a few general remarks. We hope that all of our unions will find time to fill in this last page, giving a brief account of the condition of their union and its progress or otherwise. We would be glad to receive a more detailed report from such of our secretaries as can find time to make same out. If any of our secretaries desire to use these forms as a monthly report form, we have no objection whatsoever and additional copies of the form can be secured on application.

Crop Reports

Acting in conjunction with this office, the Grain Growers' Guide has sent out a circular letter and form for securing crop reports, and we are relying on the secretaries of the organizations in the three Western Provinces to fill these forms out and return the information to the office of The Guide on the date requested. There is no doubt that the crop reports published from time to time by financial and other interests are largely framed to suit themselves and we probably do not even yet realize the effect which such reports have on the prices which we receive for our grain. The idea of securing reliable reports thru our local secretaries is not a new one, but this is the first time any serious attempt has been made to carry it out. I hope that every one of our secretaries will do his best to help us in this matter and that every one of our members will help to make the returns as accurate as possible.

Yours fraternally,
P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
Prov. Sec.

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:	
Victoria—P. S. Austin	Ranfurly
Edmonton—George Long	Namaso
Strathcona—H. G. Vickery	Strome
Macleod—G. W. Buchanan	Cowley
Calgary—J. A. Blahop	Beddington
Red Deer—D. Buckingham	Stettler
Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks	Jenner

PROHIBITION VOTE OF JULY 21

I wish to recall to the remembrance of all our unions the following resolution passed in our annual convention two years ago:

"Whereas the present crisis in the struggle for the prohibition of the liquor traffic in the Province of Alberta is of intense interest and vital importance to the people of the rural districts:

"Be it resolved that the convention place itself on record in supporting unreservedly the principle of prohibition of the liquor traffic."

When your delegates in our last annual convention honored me by making me your president, I called your attention to the above resolution and to the fact that we would have the chance of showing on July 21, when the vote on the Prohibition Bill will be taken, whether we were in earnest in supporting the principle of prohibition. I asked you then whether you still held by that resolution. Enthusiastically you answered "Yes." I then called upon the convention to use all the power of our Associations, thru all the local unions to secure as large a vote as possible in favor of prohibition on July 21, and you heartily endorsed my words. Don't spare any effort. Don't lose one vote. Don't be neutral. Take the time to vote and to persuade others to vote. Don't say, there will be a majority anyway, my vote won't be needed. Over confidence is the only enemy that can defeat us. The prohibition bill, so far as I can judge, goes as far in prohibition as our provincial powers allow. I am glad to see that our Women's Auxiliaries are getting so earnestly into the work, altho they have no vote yet. The men who have votes will surely not fail to use them to promote this great reform.

Yours fraternally,
JAS. SPEAKMAN, Pres.

EXECUTIVE MEETING

Following are the official minutes of an executive meeting of the United Farmers of Alberta, held in the Lougheed Building, Calgary, on Thursday, May 13, 1915:

The president called the meeting to order at 10 a.m. Present: President, Jas. Speakman; vice-presidents, H. W. Wood, S. S. Dunham and Rice Sheppard; secretary, P. P. Woodbridge.

The minutes of the executive meeting of February 24 and 25 were read and approved on motion of Messrs. Sheppard and Wood. The minutes of the directors meeting of March 10 were received as read.

H. W. Wood reported re the trouble which had arisen in regard to the U.F.A. Hall at Heath. The following resolution was passed: That the secretary be instructed to keep in touch with the union, and that in conjunction with the president he be authorized to take whatever action may be found necessary.

The financial report was distributed and read.

The organization report was distributed and read. Discussion took place on same.

Resolution: That the president and secretary be authorized to secure such legal advice as may be necessary as to the best way to provide for the incorporation of the Association and that a report of same be submitted to the next meeting of the board of directors. Carried.

The meeting adjourned at 12.45 p.m. to meet again at 2 p.m.

Afternoon Session

The president called the meeting to order at 2.30 p.m.

Resolutions: That the financial report be adopted as read. Carried.

That the organization report be received as read, published in The Guide and a similar report prepared for the next meeting of the board of directors. Carried.

The president gave a report on behalf of the committee appointed in connection with the agreement of the elevator company. Resolution: That the report of the committee be received and filed. Carried.

Re disposal of relief funds, the following resolutions were carried:

That the sum standing to the credit

of the Belgian Relief Fund be turned over to the provincial headquarters with instructions that same be forwarded to the special committee in charge of distribution in cash instead of goods. Carried.

That the sum standing to the credit of the Red Cross Relief Fund and the Canadian Patriotic Fund be turned over to the provincial headquarters of the respective societies. Carried.

That the secretary be instructed to immediately forward \$600 of the U.F.A. Patriotic Fund to the British authorities, and that any further donations received be forwarded from time to time in sums of \$500. Carried.

Re change of office, it was resolved: That the president and secretary be authorized to secure new offices, 432-434 Lougheed Building, on terms as outlined to the meeting and that they be given the necessary authority to secure such furniture as may be required for same.

A letter re the attitude of the Association in the next federal election was read by the secretary.

Resolution: Whereas the resolution of the Gleichen Union submitted to all our unions calls for the nomination of political candidates;

Whereas we have letters from a number of members asking what action they ought to take in the next elections; and

Whereas the executive has no authority to decide this question:

(1). Be it resolved that the Central office shall group the unions in the new federal constituencies.

(2). Send a circular to all our unions informing them of what is their new federal constituency and asking them to appoint delegates and form a district convention for the area of their federal constituency according to section 12 of the constitution for the purpose of considering what political action they desire to take.

The conventions to be called by the Central office after receipt of notice from the unions that delegates are appointed. Carried.

Resolved: That the president and secretary be authorized to draw up a circular for the unions in regard to the above resolution, same to be published in The Grain Growers' Guide. Carried.

Correspondence with Winona Union, No. 161, re Temperance Essay, was read.

Resolved: That the president and secretary be authorized to insert a notice in The Guide offering a gold and a silver medal to be competed for by the winners in local unions contests, provided not less than ten unions competed; the competition to be based as far as possible on the terms of the Winona competition, and the Central office to arrange such further details as might be found necessary. Carried.

On motion of Messrs. Wood and Dunham the secretary was instructed to summarize the new fireguard regulations for publication in The Guide.

The president reported his work in connection with the application of the Edmonton Board of Trade to the Railway Commission for new freight classifications.

Resolved: That this board heartily approve of the president's work in this matter. Carried.

An outline re proposed new regulations in the matter of grazing leases was briefly reviewed and the secretary instructed to send copies to all the directors.

The meeting adjourned at 6.50 p.m. to meet again at 8 p.m.

Evening Session

The president called the meeting to order shortly after 8 p.m.

Re new Brand Act regulations, it was resolved that the secretary be instructed to write to the Stockbreeders' Association, asking for an outline of their reasons for having opposed these new regulations, also to the recorder of brands for reasons as to why the changes had been made. Carried.

Re resolution from Brunetta Union asking for well drilling in districts where settlers could not get water, the president reported his correspondence with the Dominion and the Provincial Governments on the matter and Mr. Dunham promised to secure information from the

Lethbridge Board of Trade, who had already had considerable correspondence in this matter, this information to be forwarded to the Central office.

The resolution from Custer Union was referred to the board of directors' meeting.

In arranging for the next directors' meeting it was resolved: That the half-yearly meeting of the board of directors be called for Thursday, June 17, 1915, commencing at 10 a.m. Carried.

The meeting adjourned at 10 p.m.

A PROVINCIAL CONTEST

Some time ago we published a note describing the plan of the Winona Union of a prize oration contest on the prohibition question. The idea was that the young people connected with the union should write papers or deliver addresses on the question of the prohibition vote on July 21 next. Winona Union thought that this would stimulate interest in the prohibition fight and perhaps help in the vote. The union thought that a similar plan might be adopted by other unions, and so to some extent a provincial contest might be organized, and we published the Winona suggestion in The Guide for this purpose. We have not yet heard from any other union in the matter, but to encourage the plan, the executive has just resolved to offer a gold and a silver medal as prizes, to be competed for by the winners in the local contests, if at least ten unions enter into the contest. The local winners would have to send their "orations" as essays to the Central Office.

TONGUE CREEK NEWS

We are just in receipt of \$7.00 membership dues from Tongue Creek Union, No. 322. The secretary reports an increase in the membership of the union. At the last meeting there was a very good attendance and an election of officers took place, J. McIntyre being elected President; Joe Hesaman, Vice-president and W. A. Lind, Secretary-Treasurer. A committee was appointed to prepare a program for the next meeting, at which some topics on farming will be dealt with for a short time, and the ladies have also been asked to contribute papers on their line of work. Each member of this union has been asked to try and secure another member and it is hoped that there will be a large increase in the membership in the near future. The members also hope that their union will prove a benefit to the community both socially and financially. The secretary states that he thinks The Guide an excellent medium for the publishing of our circulars, as every member should be a reader of that paper.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$2,417 40
Gough Lake Union, No. 465	25 00
Kitseoty Union, No. 436	60 00
Climax Union, No. 451	3 75
Total	\$2,506 15

U. F. A. PATRIOTIC FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$ 618 95
Walter Simpson, Leduc	5 00
W. H. Shield, McLeod	1 00
Sterling Union, No. 687	22 50
Buttes Union, No. 666	100 05
Roseview Union, No. 63	20 00
Sharrow Union, No. 612	2 70
J. H. Garbutt, Nanton	25 00
Total	\$ 795 20

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged \$ 325.05

PATRIOTIC FUND

Previously acknowledged \$ 149.95

Mrs. N. N. Hayes, of Gleichen, has called our attention to an error which was made when contributions were acknowledged in the issue of May 5. The amount which we stated was received from her was really donated by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and was forwarded by them thru Mrs. Hayes.

OFFICERS:	
Honorary President:	J. W. Scallion
President:	R. C. Henders
Vice-President:	J. S. Wood
Secretary-Treasurer:	R. McKenzie

A GOOD START

The farmers of Willowview district have lately formed a branch of the Grain Growers' Association. On February 22 organizer McCuish was present and addressed a meeting called for that purpose in the Willowview school. After the organizer had given an outline of the aims and objects of the Association, it was moved by A. McGregor and seconded by J. Williams, that a branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association be formed in this district. The motion was carried. H. Whittle moved, L. C. Noracou seconded, that this branch be called the Henders branch, Willowview, in honor of the president of the Association. H. Whittle was elected president and H. Dewar secretary-treasurer.

It was decided that the branch should meet twice a month in the evenings on the first and third Fridays of the month and that business should be transacted on the first Friday and that the meeting on the third Friday should take the form of a social evening. Mr. McCuish was accorded a very hearty vote of thanks for his presence and address at the meeting.

At a meeting held on March 4 C. B. Neve was elected vice-president by acclamation, and a motion was put to the meeting changing the day on which this branch of the Association should meet from Friday to Thursday.

This branch at date of writing (May 15) has a membership of 69, which argues well for its future existence and usefulness.

H. DEWAR, Sec.-Treas. Henders Branch.

PINE CREEK MEETING

At a meeting of the Pine Creek Grain Growers' Association, held March 5, Ben Richardson, secretary of the Portage District Association, was present and gave us a real live talk on co-operation and the aims and objects of the Grain Growers and The Grain Growers' Grain Company. We had a good turnout and Mr. Richardson was listened to with great attention, a hearty vote of thanks being passed to him for his address. J. Bennett read a paper on the subjects for discussion in "Studies in Rural Citizenship," "Has immigration been detrimental to the best interests of Canada?" "What economic causes are responsible for the drift to the cities?" "Is there a tendency towards big farms?" This paper was well received, as Mr. Bennett had given a lot of time to the subject and received a hearty vote of thanks. The paper drew out quite a discussion on the different subjects brought up.

Then we had a discussion on the tariff as now imposed, which ended in a resolution being passed unanimously: "That we pledge ourselves not to buy 'Made in Canada' goods until we have Free Trade with Great Britain and a square deal on Canadian made goods." This resolution was ordered to be taken to the Portage convention on May 10. It has since been sent to the Finance Minister at Ottawa, also another resolution condemning the action of the Dominion government in ignoring the demands of the organized farmers in the three Western Provinces. This resolution was also passed and sent to Finance Minister White at Ottawa, just to let him know that the Grain Growers are watching our legislators and will know how to vote when the time comes. The most noxious thing in the tariff to our mind is the increase in the tariff against Great Britain after Britain voluntarily loaning us \$40,000,000 to carry on this terrible war. Oh! those flag-wavers, how loyal they are so long as it does not cost them anything.

Sec.-Treas. Pine Creek G. G. A.

GRAIN COMPANY'S DONATION

R. McKenzie, Sec. Man. G. G. A., Winnipeg. Dear Sir:—I have pleasure in enclosing to you our check for \$750.00, being the balance of the \$1,500.00 granted by our Company to your Association during the present year. We accompany this check with the wish that the work of your Association will be greatly extended and with the hope that this check will assist

in the extension of the same in outlying districts which may not yet have been covered.

Yours truly, THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO., W. Moffatt, Secretary. Winnipeg, May 19.

SOURIS DISTRICT ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the executive of the Souris District Association, of the Man. Grain Growers, was held at Boissevain on May 20, President Oscar A. Jones in the chair. Members present were: Jas. Fleming, Mountain Side branch; Geo. Love, Ninga; C. S. Watkins, Langvale; W. A. Frazer, Fairfax; A. D. Longman, Regent; Reg. H. Holditch, Royallen; Ed. Brown, Boissevain; Wm. Alison, Sec.-Treas. District Association, Deloraine; Jas. Steedsman, Vice-President, Deloraine. The following visitors were also present: D. D. Powell, Ninga; H. E. Powell, Ninga; R. F. Chapman, Ninga; D. Henderson, Boissevain; J. J. Musgrove, Boissevain; G. Orrus, Boissevain; J. J. Musgrove, F. Howell, Royallen; Geo. Gowanlock, Mountainside.

After registration the president outlined the purpose of the meeting, giving a history of the formation of the District Association and its work up to date. The secretary-treasurer also gave his ideas of what the work of the newly formed Association consisted of. A good and very interesting discussion followed on such subjects as the overlapping of territory in forming this organization with its limited advertisement notice, the advisability of dividing it into three or four different units as sub-associations with one head, the best way to bring together a fuller attendance of all branches at such meetings as the present one, the most central meeting place for executive or convention purposes, the best place and method of choosing next year's director on the Central board, date of convention for that purpose, the best way of increasing our membership list, individual effort or by paid organizer; the benefits of social gatherings as an effective medium of advertising our Association, the difference between co-operative buying and co-operative selling and the different methods employed by the various secretaries who spoke on the subject emphasizing the educational value of co-operation.

President Jones gave an outline of Post Office savings banks which are in operation in the United States and giving better satisfaction than the chartered banks in providing a more free system of credit for the agriculturist and hoped by a later date to be able to go more fully into this much needed reform for this side of the line.

Reg. H. Holditch, secretary of Royallen, offered accommodation to as many delegates as they could put up should our next meeting be in Boissevain and required the stopping over night to meet train convenience. The secretary of Boissevain branch looked upon this meeting as being the guests of the local branch and paid for the rent of the hall used. The following motions were placed before the meeting and carried:

Moved by Jas. Fleming, seconded by C. S. Watkins, that the secretary-treasurer be instructed to ask the Central Association to place the increase of 25c per member levied this season and paid to Central at our disposal to help in organization work in the Souris division, placing it in a more thorough position than at present.

In the discussion on this system of financing it seemed the opinion of quite a few that this would be no drain on the Central funds, as the increase in members secured thru the money being judiciously spent would cover this grant and strengthen the Association as a whole and for any extra money spent in this direction, the levy of 10c per member would be called upon.

Moved by R. F. Chapman, seconded by D. Henderson, that the executive secure an organizer for the purpose of instilling new life into some of the weaker branches and carry on the work the Central Association has placed upon us. The Secretary-Treasurer acknowledged receipt of \$50.00 from Provincial Secretary

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

tary McKenzie for organization expenses. Also an amount of \$10.00 from the secretary of Deloraine branch as amount left over by the previous district Association, which is now out of existence.

A GOOD REPORT FROM KEYES

The secretary of Keyes branch reports that they had a record attendance at their meeting on May 19. About twenty ladies were present—the first to attend any of their meetings. Mr. Bennett, of Pine Creek, was present and enumerated the good work the Association has already done for the farmers and appealed to the members to be independent voters, as our Association would become the most powerful organization in this country if when we ask for legislation every farmer would support it with his vote.

Mrs. Bennett read a paper asking the ladies to join the Association and how to lead the social life on the farm. She also asked the men to cut out their excuses and take their wives to the annual convention at Brandon.

Albert McGregor, of Winchester branch, urged every farmer to take an independent paper which was not afraid to find the truth about either party. At the close of the meeting four of the ladies present joined. We have now 65 paid up members. We hope to have more meetings of this kind soon and will expect some more of the ladies to join our Association.

A. W. MCGREGOR, Sec. Keyes Association.

MR. ALISON'S ADDRESS

In outlining the future work of the Souris District Association at their recent meeting in Boissevain, Wm. Alison, the secretary-treasurer, in a review of the present situation, expressed himself as follows:

Gentlemen:—There never was a time in the history of Canada when the minds of the common people were so receptive and open to influence and guidance as at the present time. The extensive reading of newspapers created by the horrors of this great world war now being fought out in Europe—the interest and indignation felt thru the recent graft exposures in our parliaments—the reading of the pure and unadulterated gospel as it appears in the Grain Growers' Guide from week to week, showing up the selfishness of the moneyed class in shifting their portion of this so-called war tax onto the shoulders of those that can least afford to bear them, also the abuse of the manufacturers of the strong national and patriotic feeling that has been generated by the war to exhort these people to buy Canadian made goods for the manufacturers sole advantage. The knowledge of these and other conditions are all helping to contribute to a good, healthy upheaval in the minds of the mass of the common people. To offset and combat these under-hand methods and to take advantage of the newer ideas of thought and living created by the war and economic conditions, we must engage in an educational campaign that will develop the brotherhood of man and keep alive the spirit of helpfulness by words of appreciation and constant interest. Our schoolhouses must be made the centre of social life and its influence tend to the uplift of the surrounding district. Woman's influence as well as her interest must be secured by her addition to our membership lists.

Education, to be effective for the adult members, must be from a money-producing aspect and herein lies the value of our co-operative plans. We have a broad outlook in this country of ours, for the needs of our Canada demand of us the very best that is in us—not merely for the safe-guarding of Canada, but for keeping the whole Dominion in good, steady, reliable working order.

FARMERS' MARKET RE-ORGANIZED

The first annual meeting of the shareholders of the Central Farmers' Market was held on May 25, when the following trustees were elected for the coming year: R. McKenzie, Secretary Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; Wm. Moffat, Secretary Grain Growers' Grain Com-

DIRECTORS:	
Peter Wright	Myrtle
J. L. Brown	Pilot Mound
P. D. McArthur	Longburn
Frank Simpson	Shoal Lake
W. H. English	Harding
R. J. Arison	Gilbert Plains

pany Limited; Colin H. Burnell, Secretary Oakville Co-operative Association; Peter Wright, J. S. Wood, directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; R. R. Gray, F. W. Haack, C. H. Paul, market gardeners; J. H. Woodside, Winnipeg.

At a subsequent meeting of the trustees R. McKenzie was re-elected president, R. R. Gray, Vice-President, and Wm. Moffat, managing director.

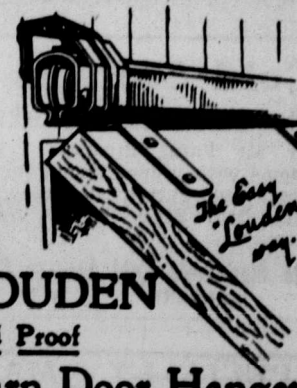
A change was made in the management of the market, the former manager retiring and Wm. Moffat, secretary of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, being placed in control as managing director, thus bringing the management of the market more directly under the control of the Grain Growers' Association.

An arrangement was made to place the market immediately on a sound basis financially to assure prompt returns for produce consigned to the market.

Committees were appointed to solicit subscribers to the stock of the Central Association so as to increase the capital sufficiently to enable immediate advances to be made on consigned produce when the market was not favorable for immediate sale.

The Central Farmers' Market was established as an agency to sell farmers' products direct to the consumer and is prepared to handle all kinds of farm produce on commission. The new board of trustees under the new management and increased capital bespeak the confidence and support of the farmers and solicit their consignments of all kinds of farm products.

"Education is now leading our farmers to look on co-operation much more sympathetically than ever before. We intend to give a square deal and we want one in return. We do not want to antagonize any legitimate business man who is making a normal profit and giving good service in return, but we do not see why men who handle our products require a return of 50 per cent. for so doing. We do not wish to see middlemen become millionaires at our expense."



Get this **LOUDEN** Bird Proof Barn Door Hanger

and have the barn door hang and run right for all time. This is positively the finest Barn Door Hanger on the market. As its name implies birds cannot build in the track. The track is hollow with closed ends. No ice or snow in winter or trash in summer can possibly get in to clog it. Runs on two strongly beveled rollers which always mesh and never jam. Hinged so as to make it flexible and to allow the door to swing upwards and downwards if occasion requires.

Ask for the Louden Line

—over 47 years of experience and practical experiments go to make Louden goods efficient and reliable. We make

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including Cow Stalls, Stanchions, Litter and Feed Cans, Hay Forks and Slings.

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410 Martin Avenue
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ENVELOPES Have them printed to your order 200 for \$1. Guaranteed very best quality bond envelopes. Writing paper, printed heading, 700 for \$1.00. Send for sample, any kind printing, and price for any quantity. Goods sent postpaid on receipt of price. H. W. Patten, Macoun, Sask.

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The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, tho not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

THE BANKERS' PATRIOTISM

Editor, Guide:—I wish to bring under the notice of all whom it may concern, thru the columns of your publication, a matter relative to the banking business as it apparently obtains in the Province of Alberta at the present time.

Most people are doubtless aware that in this part of the province (Central Alberta) crops were almost a total failure and owing to conditions occasioned by the European war, the cost of living is higher accordingly than the advance in price paid to the producer should necessitate.

Now, sir, under these conditions, a farmer who wishes to borrow a little money will naturally seek the aid of his local bank, especially if he is reasonably certain that he will be in a position to meet his note when same falls due; but, alas! the doors of these institutions are closed against the needy.

I personally had occasion to interview the manager of the local branch of one of the largest chartered banks in Canada with a view to securing a loan of \$50 for sixty days in order to purchase some hay for my horses during spring work.

I explained my position fully, that I wished to obtain the hay before it advanced in price and that I had a bunch

is not far distant, in the Province of Alberta, when the farmer will no more think of doing business with the banks of today than he would of submitting to the dictates of the Kaiser.

ALFRED ANDERSON,
Monitor, Alta.

CO-OPERATION AT WOODNORTH

J. Matthewson, secretary-treasurer of the Woodnorth branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, writes:

Your readers might be interested to know what we have accomplished thru organization.

Some years ago we formed a Grain Growers' Association at Woodnorth which has grown every year since. We have always had a splendid bunch of directors who helped on the organization to what it is today, amongst the biggest in Manitoba, having 75 members. Thru our organization we were able to get a stock-loading platform, then we got an agent, whom the railway company tried to take away the next year, but by applying to the railway commission we were able to hold him. Again last year they tried to take him away and bluff us it was thru the war and money stringency that they were doing so. Again we were able to put a spoke in their wheel, as



Grain Growers' Grain Co.'s elevator at Woodnorth, Man.

of hogs ready to ship at the first available market.

I had, however, been previously informed on good authority that it was almost impossible to get an advance from the bank unless one was in a position to deposit bankable security equal to the combined wealth of the Rothschilds and Carnegie, but as I merely desired a few dollars for a short period, I only offered the manager the title deed to 160 acres of land, 110 acres of which is under cultivation and otherwise extensively improved, and a lien on such other security as he considered would protect the bank on two cattle, worth at least \$75, and also on some hogs.

This, however, did not appear to him to be adequate security, as he flatly refused, remarking that he could not see his way to do anything.

Now, sir, does this appear to you to agree with the general feeling of good fellowship and patriotism prevalent in the Dominion of Canada in this, the greatest crisis the world has known, when the government of Canada and the people of the countries involved in war are imploring the farmers to increase their production and to hold their livestock towards increase for the purpose of offsetting as far as possible the decrease in the countries despoiled by the ravages of war? Is this, I ask you, the spirit of patriotism as it is being preached from the pulpit, taught to the children in the public schools, expounded in the courts of justice by the judge from the bench, and shown by the men of Canada who have volunteered for active service?

The time, Mr. Editor, is coming, an-

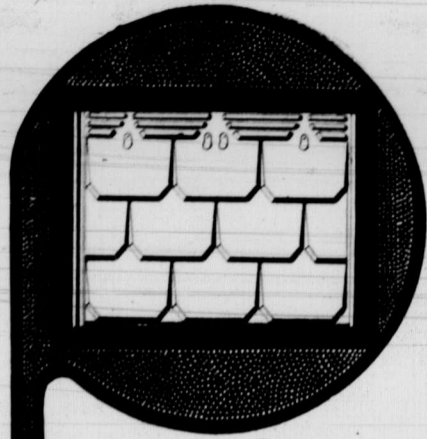
our receipts from here show some \$21,000 paid to the company for goods brought in and sent out. One of our greatest benefits was getting our own elevator, the G. G. Co. elevator, which was brought about by Mr. Moffat, brother of the secretary of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, and two of our directors going around canvassing, which they did to the tune of \$11,000. This elevator has been a most successful accomplishment, as the following figures will show. We have shipped 130,000 bushels wheat besides selling 1,500 bushels seed wheat, 3,500 bushels of seed oats and 500 bushels seed barley. We have also handled five cars flour and feed, three cars corn, one car of apples and one car of lumber. I may say we would never have done the big business we have done if it had not been for F. C. Thompson, our congenial elevator agent, who has the confidence and esteem of the whole settlement. Mr. Thompson is a thorough business man and does all he can for the public as well as the company.

J. MATTHEWSON,
Sec.-Treas. W. G. G. A.

INDEPENDENCE IN NORTH BATTLEFORD

Editor, Guide:—You kindly published my letter of two weeks ago and you are doing good work along lines similar. You agree with us that the two political parties are corrupt beyond hope. Now you propose that an Independent candidate should be run by the farmers.

The farmers have an organization, namely, the Grain Growers, and in



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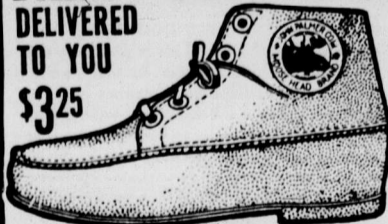
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(G.G.G. No. 2)

District 11, or the North Battleford constituency, have twice spoken at their district convention very emphatically for the third party representation responsible to them. Saskatchewan G. G. A. annual convention did not endorse this in 1913 and had no chance in 1914. I see no reason why District 11 cannot use their organization in that district for the purpose of choosing and running a candidate directly responsible to them, dependent, democratically controlled and instructed by the votes of the members of all the locals of that organization.

The resolution already printed in your columns and passed unanimously by the Keatley Association, calls for this and in order that there may be no further loss of time, this local is asking all the secretaries of locals in the North Battleford Dominion constituency to write at once to Lionel G. Simmonds, secretary of the Keatley G. G. A., stating their names and post office addresses, with the section, township and range. This is a matter of immediate importance. Unless the members get busy right away and are in dead earnest, a golden opportunity may be thrown away.

Will the man who was secretary of the last Battleford convention kindly communicate and say whether he would be willing to carry out arrangements as at that convention, if sufficient locals answered this call to warrant his action.

Will all these secretaries kindly write at once to

LIONEL G. SIMMONDS,
Keatley P.O., Sask.

REGARDING CO-OPERATION

Editor, Guide:—The obstacle which damps the enthusiasm and sways the votes of the shareholders' conventions is the statement made by the officials of the farmers' companies that the elaborate system of book-keeping necessary for co-operative apportionment of profits would be too costly. I have seen the statement made that the cost would be from 1/4 cent to 1/2 cent per bushel of grain handled. When in October, 1906, The Grain Growers' Grain Company announced its intention to pay a patronage dividend, an elaborate system of accounting did not appear necessary any more than it is necessary in the bona fide co-operative associations where the different transactions very often do not amount to more than a few cents. It will be my endeavor to show that in the grain trade, where transactions are on a much larger scale, the cost of maintaining a record is comparatively smaller.

This task entails a review of the three systems under which co-operative division of profits is made.

1—The British or Rochdale system where profits are apportioned on a basis of the gross turnover. A modification of this system is particularly adaptable to the farmers' elevator companies, and its cost a negligible quantity.

2—The European system where dividends are paid to bona fide patrons on a basis of share capital. A modification of this system would be very suitable for adoption by The Grain Growers' Grain Company, a large portion of whose shareholders patronize the Saskatchewan Elevator Company.

3—Then there is the American system where shareholders' orders are handled at cost and non-shareholders are charged the regular trade margin. This system is not adaptable to the grain trade in which fluctuations are often very abrupt, necessitating the taking of a safe margin. It could be adopted, however, in the handling of various other lines, and its adoption would not exclude the adoption also of the Rochdale system and would not interfere in any way with the adoption of the European system.

It would be well to point out that none of the above mentioned systems bear any resemblance to the profit-sharing, petty capitalism which is provided for in the constitution of The Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Alberta Farmers' Elevator Company. Originally, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Act had a certain basis in co-operation, but amendments subsequently added in order to facilitate degeneration have practically nullified the original good intentions of the Act.

To apportion division of profits under the Rochdale system it is not necessary to interfere with the present system of book-keeping to any great extent. For the purpose of dividend all that any co-operative association does is to get a rough estimate of the value of a shareholder's patronage. It is not necessary

that those records should closely agree with the general audit, for in transactions with non-shareholders, records for the purpose of dividend need not be kept.

In the grain trade where the different methods under which grain is handled vary so much in their margin of profit, a dividend based on gross value would not be very equitable, so it would be necessary to apportion dividends on a basis of gross profits, that is, net profits would be divided on a basis of gross profits. For this purpose a special book would be required, to be kept by the elevator operators. The pages of this book would be divided into columns like an assessment roll—a column for each method of handling grain and other commodities; for example, track transactions, street transactions, store transactions, special binning, commission transactions, etc. There would also be a column for the margins on which the grain is being handled. The operator could enter periodically from his folios, in a separate account for each shareholder, the quantity of grain handled under each method. At the end of the grain season he would enter the average margin on which each method was handled, in the column for that purpose. He would multiply the number of bushels in each column by their respective margins, add up the results to obtain the total value of the shareholder's patronage, and transmit complete account to headquarters. The cost of the books, a page for each shareholder, would be the only extra cost this method would involve.

Under the continental system as modified for the grain trade, shareholders would be divided into two classes—patronage shareholders, and non-patronage shareholders. Non-patrons would receive a maximum dividend of 4 per cent. on their paid up shares, while

patron shareholders would receive 12 per cent. on their paid up capital. Of course the dividends would depend upon the amount available for distribution, but the non-patrons should not receive more than 4 per cent. This system, altho not so equitable as the Rochdale system, has much to commend it.

The American system needs no modification, but has very little to commend it. It has none of the automatic expansiveness of the British system where shares are paid up by accretion of dividends.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Lloydminster, Sask.

Note.—We are glad to publish Mr. Campbell's scheme for the application of co-operative distribution of profits to the farmers' grain companies. We shall also be glad to receive other brief, concrete suggestions on the same subject. Until such time as elevator operators are engaged for the whole year and not by the season, we believe it would hardly be possible to secure enough operators who could keep such records as Mr. Campbell advocates. And even when engaged on a yearly basis it would be very hard to have accurate records kept. We want to see the co-operative principle recognized and established, but it must be on a workable basis to be of value.—Editor.

GOVERNMENT SEED DIRTY

Editor, Guide:—I notice that farmers are being charged with selling their government seed at the elevators. Maybe some of them had a good reason to. If I myself had got some of this seed and on opening the bags found it to be infested with wild oats I certainly would dispose of it some way. I have seen several samples of government seed wheat this spring and it was the dirtiest dope

I ever saw. I think the government ought soon to be seeing about fixing up a special bulletin on "How to Exterminate Wild Oats."

OLIVER CHERITON,
Assiniboia, Sask.

The Summerfallow

Continued from Page 8

rainfall, then harrow to conserve it. Don't omit to cultivate with the cultivator at the end of the season, running the cultivator at right angles to slopes and lastly, before seeding in the spring, harrow it crossways to make an ideal seed bed.

Don't forget that while conservation of moisture and weed destruction may be the main object, it is also highly important to cultivate to manufacture or create plant food, because tillage is manure, and remember that in doing this you deal with the other objects in view in summerfallowing.

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Your Questions Answered

In this department of The Guide questions dealing with legal matters, farm problems, livestock, or anything relating to practical farmwork will be answered. It may not be possible to answer all of them for lack of space, but those of most general interest will be answered in the order in which they come. Those wishing replies to legal or other questions by mail must enclose \$1 in payment. Veterinary questions cannot be answered, as we have not the space available. No questions will be answered for subscribers whose subscriptions are in arrears.

COW LOST IN WELL

Q.—Can A make B pay for a cow which while travelling home falls into an uncovered well? B dug well on line between B and C but failed to cover it. The herd law is in force in this municipality after May 1. Does this fact make any difference?

S. L. W.

A.—B is not liable unless he dug well near a used road or path. The herd law makes no difference.

TO ENSURE RENT PAYMENT

Q.—I rented my farm for three years on the following terms: \$300 the first year, \$300 the second year and \$450 the third year. This is the second year of the tenancy. Last year I had difficulty in getting my rent. Tenant did not pay taxes as agreed and is generally unsatisfactory. I obtained for him seed oats from the government this year. In case the tenant attempts to take off the crop this fall and leave the country how can I make sure of the rent due me on November 1 and also payment for the seed grain which is charged against the land?

T. S.

A.—If the rent is not due until November 1 you would not be able to prevent tenant from moving out before that date, even tho his intent were fraudulent. If you have a written lease and it is on some of the ordinary printed forms we would advise you to read it closely as they usually contain a clause to the effect that if the tenant attempts to remove his goods then the rent for the current year becomes due. If you find such a clause in your lease then you are protected and if your tenant tries to remove his goods you may distrain at once.

CATTLE KILLED ON RAILROAD

Q.—On May 8 a three-year-old steer of mine was killed by a train on the C.N.R. Battleford and Prince Albert right of way. The fence was in poor shape and the cattle were able to easily walk by the guards on to the right of way. Is the railway company liable for the full value or any part of the value of this steer and if so how should I proceed to collect?

A. C. S.

A.—The facts stated in your letter are not sufficient for us to advise you whether or not you have a claim. Briefly speaking, the law governing such matters is as follows: Cattle should not be allowed on the highway within half a mile of railway crossing, unless in charge of a competent person, and if cattle straying on the highway and not in charge of such a person are injured at a crossing or killed, the owner has no remedy. Nevertheless, if cattle are straying on highway without a competent person in charge and by reason of defects in cattle guards or railway fences they get upon right of way and are killed or injured at some place other than a crossing, the company is liable. If your particular case is such that you can recover at all, you are entitled to the full value of animal killed. First put in your claim to the claims' agent of the railway company. If they do not recognize your claim you had better see a lawyer.

HIRED MAN'S DUTY

Q.—I hire out to a farmer at \$40 per month and board. I am up each morning between 4 and 5 o'clock and never finish work before 8.30 at night. My employer has a four horse team which I work, a team of drivers and a saddle horse. Is it up to me to look after all of them? I have been working here six weeks and so far the women have never offered to do any washing for me. My employer has hay stacked nearly three miles away from the farm; am I bound to haul hay from these stacks on Sundays?

G. A.

A.—In the absence of any agreement to the contrary you are obliged only to work so many hours a day as are customary in your vicinity and to do such work on Sunday as is usually done by men in similar employment in your vicinity, but in no case nothing but work necessary on Sunday. You are not obliged to haul hay on Sundays. You cannot terminate your employment by notice, but you

Cater's Wood Pumps

WILL STAND MORE FROST PUMP EASIER LAST LONGER COST LESS

In Wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made.

For deep wells get Cater's fig. 730. "So easy to put in and so easy to repair."

A Full Line of GASOLINE ENGINES WINDMILLS WATER TANKS, Etc.

Kept in Stock. Write for Catalogue F. Address:

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Dept. O
Brandon Man.

Wool!

Sheep breeders are naturally interested where to get best prices for their clip. By shipping to us this is assured. We supply wool sacks free. Ship direct to us, no commission, no waiting for returns. Drop us a card and get particulars how to ship.

North West Hide and Fur Co.
278 Rupert Ave., Winnipeg

FLAX STRAW WANTED Parties in position to furnish Baled Threshed Flax Straw at \$3.00 to \$3.50 per ton f.o.b. cars are invited to correspond with **EXCELSIOR & FIBRE MFG. CO.** Phalen and Stillwater Aves., St. Paul, Minn.

PEERLESS INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

Canadian made hot water machine; self-regulating; copper tanks; strong double walls; ten year guarantee.

PEERLESS BONE CUTTERS

Automatic positive feed; — practical in design — strongly built; — best on the market.

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Poultry food; roup cure; lice powder; diarrhoea remedy; tonic tablets; disinfectant; sulphur candle, etc.

LEE MANUFACTURING CO. PEMBROKE ONT. LIMITED

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

may refuse to haul the hay on Sundays or do more work than is customary in similar employment, and if employer discharges you or releases you from your employment, you can collect wages for the time you worked.

LACK OF DUPLICATE ORDER

Q.—Last summer I gave two orders for oil to the agent of an oil company, one for delivery in a month and the other for delivery this spring. The company would not fill the first order unless I paid some money I owed them. The agent, however, promised me they would not bother me about the due account until fall and would ship the oil. This they did not do. I then wrote the company cancelling the order for shipment this spring. They have now shipped about \$160 worth of oil to me. I refused to take it, but the company writes holding me liable. What can I do? I have no record of my cancellation.

REV. B. S.

A.—From the facts as stated in your query you are not obliged to take the oil. This is another example of the unbusiness-like methods for which farmers are notorious. All farmers in the conduct of their business should retain a duplicate copy of all letters written. This can readily be done by spending a dollar on the Farmers' Letter File, specially prepared by The Guide and sold by the Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

TEST FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Q.—Does the Saskatchewan government send a veterinarian free of charge to make a test where there are symptoms of tuberculosis in a herd of cows? Does the government pay full value for cattle killed on account of being affected with tuberculosis? If not, what per cent. compensation is allowed?

D. B. M.

A.—J. C. Smith, livestock commissioner for Saskatchewan, in reply to this query says: I regret that we have no officials available for this work. There are, however, two ways by which cattle can be tested for tuberculosis. First, by sending the name of your veterinary surgeon to Dr. McKenzie, Dominion Health Animals Branch, Post Office Building, Regina, (farmers in Alberta should write to Dr. J. C. Hargrave, Dominion Health of Animals Branch, Medicine Hat, Alta., and those in Manitoba to Dr. C. D. McGilvray, Dominion Health of Animals Branch, Carlton Building, Winnipeg), together with the number of cows you wish tested.—The inspector will then send your veterinarian sufficient tuberculin to make the test, but you will have to meet the expenses of the testing yourself; or, second, by agreeing to handle your cattle strictly according to regulations issued by the Dominion Health of Animals Branch, you may have them tested free of charge by a Dominion veterinarian. In both cases, reacting animals are marked with the letter T in the right ear.

ENSURING PAYMENT FOR WORK

Q.—A filed on homestead in spring of 1915. A hires B with an outfit to break and seed a portion of this homestead, promising one-third of money cash in two weeks and balance out of the crop in fall. How can B after work is done make sure of collecting payment in the fall? Could a labor lien be put against crop or against homestead?

S. A. X.

A.—B has no lien on homestead or crop. He may sue A and have crop above exemptions taken in execution. B should sue soon so as to have judgment by the time the crop is harvested.

PAYMENT FOR SCALES

Q.—A bought a set of scales from a scale company on June 16, 1910. B bought the scales from A four years ago. If A has not paid the company for the scales can they take scales from B?

L. C. E.

A.—Company can take scales if they have lien note properly registered, but if they have not such note registered they cannot take them.

REGINA EXHIBITION

Among the big exhibitions of Western Canada the provincial exhibition to be held at Regina, Sask., from July 26 to 31, holds a prominent place. The prize list has large classifications and prizes for all the leading breeds of heavy and light horses, beef and dairy cattle, sheep and swine. Altogether over \$15,000.00 will be offered in cash prizes for livestock and over nine hundred cash prizes, ranging all the way from fifty cents to fifty dollars, are offered in the departments for dairy products, seed grain, vegetables, flowers, fruits, school, children's work, ladies' work, paintings and photography. Copies of the prize list may be secured from the Secretary, D. T. Elderkin, Regina, Sask.

Alfalfa

QUEEN OF ALL FORAGE CROPS

If the right hardy varieties are used along with

Edwards' Bacteria Cultures
FOR INOCULATION

Northern Variegated \$30 per 100 lbs. Turkestan \$24 per 100 lbs.
Montana \$24 per 100 lbs. Grimm's \$61 per 100 lbs.

Bags included
Bacteria Cultures supplied without extra charge on orders of 25 lbs. and over.
June is the Time to Sow

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. Limited
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SEEING the Difference

BETWEEN THE

DE LAVAL

AND OTHER

Cream Separators

IT DOESN'T TAKE AN EXPERT knowledge of mechanics or a long working test to tell the difference between the De Laval and other cream separators.

ON THE CONTRARY, WITH A 1915 De Laval machine placed beside any other separator the difference is apparent at first sight to the man who never saw a separator before.

IF HE WILL THEN TAKE FIVE minutes to compare the separating bowl construction; the size, material and finish of the working parts, particularly those subject to wear and requiring to be occasionally taken apart and put together; the manner of oiling, and everything which enters into the design and construction of a separator as a simple durable machine, he will still further see the difference.

IF HE WILL GO A STEP FARTHER and turn the cranks of the two machines side by side for half an hour, particularly running milk or water through the bowl, he will see still more difference.

AND IF HE WILL TAKE THE two machines home, as every De Laval agent will be glad to have him do, and run them side by side in practical use, the De Laval one day and the other machine the next, for a couple of weeks, he will see still greater difference in everything that enters into cream separator practicability and usefulness.

THE MAN WHO TAKES EVEN the first step indicated in seeing for himself the difference between the De Laval and other cream separators doesn't put his money into any other machine one time in a thousand.

THE COMPARATIVELY FEW buyers of other separators are those who merely read printed matter claims or listen to the argument of some dealer working for a commission, and who do not think it worth while to see the difference for themselves.

THE WISE BUYER OF A CREAM separator today does see this difference when buying his first separator, while the unwise or careless one usually finds it worth while to do so when he comes to buy a second cream separator a year or two later. EVERY DE LAVAL AGENT considers it a privilege to show the difference between the De Laval and other separators, and to afford every prospective buyer the opportunity to try out and prove the difference to his own satisfaction, if on first examination he feels the slightest doubt about it.

THAT'S THE REASON WHY four buyers out of five are buying De Laval Cream Separators in 1915, and why the use of De Laval machines will, before long, be nearly as universal on the farm as already is the creamery and milk plant use of power or factory separators.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

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50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

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ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 24,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.



Saves a Team

4 H. P. Cushman on a Binder. Same Engine Does All Other Farm Work.

The one successful Binder Engine. Attachments for any binder. Two horses easily pull 8-ft. binder in heavy grain, as engine drives sickle and all machinery.

Cushman Binder Engines

Throttle Governed. Very light weight, 4 H. P. only 190 lbs., 8 H. P. only 320 lbs. Forced water cooling system prevents overheating. Run at any speed. Friction Clutch Pulley. Ask for free book.

Cushman Motor Works of Canada, Ltd.
284 Princess St., Winnipeg

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

everywhere to ride and exhibit a sample 1915 Hyslop Bicycle, with all latest improvements.

We ship on approval to any address in Canada, without any deposit, and allow **15 DAYS TRIAL**. It will not cost you one cent if not satisfied after using bicycle 15 days.

DO NOT BUY a bicycle, pair or sundries at any price until you see our latest illustrated catalogue and learn all about our special proposition. The low prices will astonish you. **ONE CENT** is all it will cost to write us a postal, and catalogue with full particulars will be sent to you **Free, Postpaid**, by return mail. **Do not wait. Write it now.**

HYSLOP BROTHERS, Limited
Dept. 19, TORONTO, Canada

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

We guarantee to pay you prices quoted below:

Live Hens (large and small)	Per lb.	13c
Young Roosters		12c
Old Roosters		10c
Ducks		12c
Turkeys		13-15c
Geese		12c

These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have and how many you have, and we will forward you crates for shipping. Prompt returns.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.
91 LUSTED ST., WINNIPEG

Live Old Hens Wanted

Old Hens	Per lb.	13c
Young Roosters		12-14c
Old Roosters		10c
Turkeys		12-13c
Ducks		15-16c

This ad. will not appear again for two weeks, and the above prices will hold good for that time. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment. Reference, Canadian Bank of Commerce.

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO.
97 Aikens Street, Winnipeg

Your Live Poultry and Produce

will obtain better results by shipping to us. Quotations guaranteed till June 9th.

Hens, large or small	13c
Hens, extra heavy	14c
Ducks	14c
Turkeys	14c
Spring Roosters	12c
Springs (this year's hatch)	20c

Coops supplied free, F.O.B. Winnipeg. We also handle eggs, butter and beef hides. Highest market prices guaranteed, with prompt cash returns on receipt of goods.

References: Bank of British North America, Selkirk Ave., Winnipeg

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VEAL CALVES, HOGS, DRESSED POULTRY EGGS WANTED

We require good quality farm produce to sell in our Winnipeg butcher store. Take care in the putting up of the meats and poultry and obtain top prices. Hogs must be wrapped in sackling and poultry dry picked. **SHIP TODAY** or write for prices. Money sent same day produce is received.

CUNNINGTON & CAMPION
Butchers
595 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG

Common Prairie Birds

By Dr. H. M. Speechly, Pilot Mound, Man.

Photos Copyright by H. & E. Pittman

Article VI.



The Barn Swallow

A native-born friend of mine has just been telling me that tho he has been driving extensively thru Southern Manitoba this spring, he has seen "such a few birds." Of course, he meant such a few large or easily noticed birds, which is only natural when the eye is unaccustomed to spot birds and the sloughs are empty. Our only pigeon, the mourning dove, not much larger than the American robin, often escapes notice owing to its rather dull grey-brown plumage, tho it frequents elevators. It should be strictly preserved, as it eats large quantities of weed seeds, 64 per cent. of its entire food. It eats no insects, only waste grain and weed seeds, such as sorrel, fox-tail, hawk weed and grasses. Like all pigeons it nests from 10 to 20 feet up in trees and builds a mere stick platform for its two pure white eggs. Look out for the mourning dove any time after April 21.

The Swallow Tribe

The swallow tribe has four representatives called swallows which migrate into the West as well as the purple martin, all splendid and strenuous insect-eaters and graceful in flight. As they fly so far, so swiftly and so constantly they need an abundance of insect food to quell their appetites. There is the cliff swallow, sometimes called cave swallow, which prefers cliffs on which to fasten its flask-shaped mud nests, but will build under the eaves of a barn. Its color is very like that of a barn swallow, but it has a whitish forehead and the tail is only slightly forked. The barn swallow is very familiar, especially when it chases round and round your rig going into town. Its forked tail and burnished blue back and head are finely set off by the chestnut brown of its throat and breast. The barn swallow likes building under the larger culverts that span creeks and ditches. The tree swallow has no brown, but is steely-blue on the back and white on the belly; it likes to use hollow telephone poles and greatly appreciates the convenient holes bored by flickers. Then there is the dull colored bank swallow which digs tunnels from one to three feet long into a dry sand bank and lines the end of the tunnel with a grass nest lined with feathers. Cliff and barn swallows lay white eggs with brown spots, but the other two lay white eggs. So does the purple martin lay white eggs, but it is not nearly so common in Manitoba as the swallows. Both at Morden and Portage la Prairie I have seen the purple martin, which likes boxes in which to build. What do these birds eat? Swallows take insects on the wing almost exclusively of which flies form one-third, but they also eat beetles and ants. The purple martin, which is larger than the swallows and of a lustrous steely-blue color all over, devours huge quantities of wasps, bugs, and beetles, also moths, May flies, and dragon flies.

A Sparrow and the Kingfisher

I must not forget to mention among the sparrows a very handsome fellow with a bright flesh-colored bill and black face and throat, Harris' sparrow or the plaintive sparrow, as it might be called on account of its way of piping, "Too, too, too," and then "Tee, tee, tee," very plaintively. On page 342 of Chester Reed's Canadian Bird Book is a very good illustration of this weed-seed eater. It breeds further north than Southern Manitoba, because it stays here about two weeks round about May 1, and then disappears, but its range is still unknown. Those of our settlers who live along the banks of the Red, Assiniboine, Qu'Appelle and Pembina rivers must be

very familiar with the belted kingfisher the only kingfisher in temperate North America. It is a solitar-crested bird seen sitting on a branch over the water-side. Its color is bluish grey and white, with a bluish grey band across its white breast and touches of reddish-brown on its sides. The nest is usually in a tunnel in a bank dug by the birds themselves, at the end of which the eggs are laid often on a collection of smelly fishbones. The pure pinky-white of the five to eight eggs contrasts with the surrounding mess.

Three Thrushes

The thrush tribe has already been touched upon when speaking of the robin and the bluebird, but I have not mentioned the three thrushes which look the part. I mean that when you talk of a thrush you think of a brown bird with more or less white breast spotted with black. If you are an old-country-born settler, you will think of one of the brightest and sweetest songsters in the world. Not so with our Western thrushes. Some writers rave about what these thrushes are supposed to do vocally, but for my part I can never catch them at it. In fact, the silence of Wilson's thrush, the commonest of the three, is as marked as its great numbers. Early in May they come as a rule, but this year I saw the first on April 16. The other two thrushes are known as the grey-checked and the olive-backed. These three thrushes build either on the ground or in low trees or bushes not more than three or four feet up. Wilson's thrush lays a blue egg, but the other two blue with brown spots, in a nest of grasses, leaves and bark, lined with fine grasses. Like all of this tribe these thrushes are of the greatest value as devourers of insects and all kinds of grubs, but they do not nest in our small Western towns like robins do.

Not Canaries

When anyone tells you that they have seen a canary in this West, you may know that they have seen nothing of the sort, because there are no canaries in North America; but you may be sure that they have seen the summer warbler or American yellow-bird, if it is in the first half of May, or the goldfinch in the latter half of May. The lovely little yellow warbler is a bright yellow, with sides and belly streaked with brown touches. Note that there is a greenish tinge on the back and wings. They are very common and build in or out of town, in the farm garden or in the bush. The nest is beautifully wrought of vegetable fibres and fine grasses, woven together compactly and lined with plant down and hair. You will find them in crotches or forks of a tree or bush from four to ten feet up. In June, the eggs, greenish white, spotted with brown or lilac, are laid in the elegant cup. Like all warblers the yellow warbler is a most painstaking insect-eater. Note its sharp pointed bill. How different is the stout strong beak of the goldfinch, another really beautiful bird, but a weed seed eater from thistles to dandelions. Yellow as a dandelion where it is not black or white as on the wings, tail and head, you cannot mistake this gay little friend who calls "spink, spink" as he dances thru the air in wavy flight. Plant a few tall sunflowers in your garden so that in the late summer the goldfinches may have a treat in eating the seeds. This bird will nest in Manitoba as late as September and builds an exquisite cup-shaped nest from five to thirty feet up in trees, made of fine grass, strips of bark and moss, lined with thistle down, wherein you will find four or five pale bluish white eggs. There are a number of other warblers with plenty of yellow about them and very common, too, but it would puzzle you to do more than allude to the fact that such exquisites as the cape may, the magna, the blackburnian and other warblers with bright yellow markings migrate as far as Hudson Bay to nest.



Nest of American Goldfinch



He's a Wise Farmer Who Takes Out Hail Insurance

It takes a hail storm a very short time to ruin your crop—wipe out your profits, and probably plunge you into debt, unless you have protection in a company like ours.

A Policy With Us is as "Good as the Golden Grain Itself"

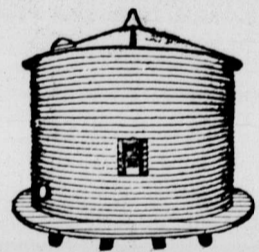
Our adjustments are fair and square, and we make prompt payments. During our 80 years of business we have paid out over 38 million dollars to policy-holders who are enthusiastic over our service.

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BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY

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That has served the farmers of Western Canada for twelve years and proved its worth.



Stock Watering Tanks

The neatest, strongest and most durable on the market. See the exclusive Roll Rim—this feature alone makes it better.

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Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delsle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

HOLD MASQUERADE DANCE

Dear Miss Stocking:—In reply to your request I am sending you the following report re our officers for 1915: President, Mrs. Lottie Jackson; Vice-President, Mrs. A. Cressman; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. C. M. Seymour. All were re-elected by acclamation at the annual meeting. The directors elected are: Mrs. J. Ramage, Mrs. C. Van Nostrand, Mrs. Seals, Miss B. Sinclair, Mrs. G. Ferguson, Mrs. Cooper. Since the last report was sent in we have held a very successful masquerade dance. One of our members made five gallons of ice-cream, which we sold during the evening. The total proceeds, together with our other funds have enabled us to help our men's local to start in co-operative buying from the Central Office. We purpose to arrange topics for the summer months at our next meeting, April 10.

ANNIE L. SEYMOUR,
Crestwynd W. G. G. A.

THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL MEETINGS

Dear Miss Stocking:—Our last meeting was held at the home of Mrs. H. Wickett, on March 31. Three papers were read, the first on "Curing Meat," by Mrs. Wickett, who dealt thoroughly with pork and beef and the canning of fowl; the second on the "Vegetable Garden," and the third on "Chicken Raising," showed that Miss Whyte, who gave these two, had both subjects well in hand.

Following the discussion of the papers, we enjoyed a solo, "The Harbor of Home, Sweet Home," rendered by Mrs. Wickett. A dainty lunch was served and after a hearty vote of thanks to our kindly hostess the meeting adjourned.

MRS. A. C. M. HENDERSHOT,
Sec.-Treas.

Idaleen is deserving of praise for the success that has attended their meetings. Their reports always are good suggestions to use in compiling programs.—E.A.S.

SUCCESSFUL HARD TIMES DANCE

Dear Miss Stocking:—The following is a report of our work since we have been organized. As this is the first report sent in, I will try to state briefly what we have done. We were organized on January 16, 1915. We hold our meetings twice a month, the first and third Wednesday. Our Vice-President, Mrs. M. W. Madden, very kindly let us meet in her house during the cold weather.

At our third meeting we decided to hold our meetings on the second and fourth Saturday of the month, as it was more convenient for some of the members. We have about sixteen members. We held a Valentine Social on February 19, which was quite a success; and a Hard Times Dance on March 23, at which quite an enjoyable time was spent. Prizes were given for the best costumes, ladies and gents. Some of the costumes caused quite a laugh and if we had not had a prize which could have been divided, it would have been hard to choose which of three gentlemen deserved it most, but as the prize was six bandanna handkerchiefs, we divided them, and all seemed to be satisfied. Mrs. MacDonald, a member of our W. G. G. A., got the lady's prize, which was a kitchen apron.

We decided at our last meeting to have tea served at our meetings from now on. We appointed two ladies to serve at each meeting.

"Housekeeping" and the "Easiest way to house-clean" is to be discussed at our next meeting.

From now on I will send a monthly report. I would like to have any literature on woman suffrage or petitions to sign, as all of us are very keen in getting the vote.

ELSIE STOCK, Sec.-Treas.

It is good to hear from so progressive an organization. The monthly reports will be welcomed. E.A.S.

A PATRIOTIC SOCIETY

Dear Miss Stocking:—The ladies of the G.G.A. of Smiley met March 27.

The meeting opened by singing "The Maple Leaf for Ever" and roll call, to which all responded with a patriotic verse.

Mrs. Lina Young and Miss Annie Young, of the Homemakers of Dewar Lake, met with us. The program was as follows: Song, "Tipperary;" poem, Mrs. Clifford Camp; paper, "Women and the Franchise," Mrs. E. E. Smiley; Scotch song, Miss Annie Young; paper, "Our Duty to Our Boys," Mrs. Burse.

General discussion then took place on house cleaning. We adjourned for lunch and half hour for social talk. We closed by singing "God Save the King."

On March 6 we shipped a box of clothing to Mrs. Ida Best, Vanguard, Sask., for the needy children of that district.

MRS. E. E. SMILEY,
Sec.-Treas.

AN "EXHIBITION" AND PLAY

The members of the Pangman W.G.G.A. gave a most successful entertainment in the school on Friday evening, April 9. The program consisted of vocal and instrumental music, an interesting exhibition of works of art and an amusing sketch entitled "How the Story Grew." Refreshments were served afterwards. The school was packed and judging by appearances the audience thoroughly enjoyed every item. The proceeds have replenished the treasury, which had been almost emptied thru sending a delegate to the convention in February last.

The meeting was held on April 22 at Mrs. Isaac's and a good number were present. During the summer the meetings are to be held once instead of twice a month.

A discussion on "Woman Suffrage" ensued and the subject is to be taken up for definite study. Two members were chosen to prepare papers for the next meeting.

Mrs. Dennison gave an interesting and instructive paper on "Women as School Trustees," followed by a short discussion. It was decided to have another play and social sometime during the summer holidays, out of doors if possible.

After the adjournment of the meeting refreshments were provided by the hostess.

MRS. C. CLEWS,
Sec. Pangman W.G.G.A.

The use of plays is one of the most profitable and pleasant forms of entertainment. The self confidence given to the players is not one of the results least in importance. Excellent suffrage plays and other information on the subject can be obtained from the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

E. A. S.

KNITTING FOR SOLDIERS

Dear Miss Stocking:—In answer to your card of the 18th inst., we formed a W.G.G.A. here the first of the new year with thirteen members which has increased to sixteen now. The officers' names are Mrs. Walker, president; Mrs. J. Bradley, vice-president; Mrs. J. Landon, secretary-treasurer; and directors, Mrs. C. Scott, Miss Parker, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. W. Crocker and Mrs. A. Graham. We bought yarn a short time ago and have been knitting for the soldiers. At our next meeting Mrs. Smith will give a talk on chicken raising. We have also had talks on gardening and other items of interest.

MRS. J. LANDON,
Sec.-Treas., Beadle W.G.G.A.

Our women's clubs are doing a great amount of patriotic work and we are proud of them.

E. A. S.

HOUSE FLIES

Some flies will get into the house in spite of efficient screens. In order to control these poison their drink. To a pint mixture of equal parts milk and water add two tablespoonfuls of formalin. Pour it into saucers and put in pieces of bread so the flies may have a place to land. They will drink this if you do not allow other fluids to be exposed. It is not dangerous to human beings.

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Hints for June Brides

When a woman pays a fair price for a cloth street suit she expects it to last one season at least without showing signs of wear, but frequently at the end of three months it looks shabby. Why? Perhaps the material was poorly dyed, or it was badly woven, or maybe it contained too much cotton, any of which faults she might have avoided if she had known any tests to apply and thereby judge of its wearing quality. You might try one or more of these: Hold the cloth up to the light; if it is well woven the threads will be even, no bumps and no loose threads will be evident; if, however, the surface shows irregular weaves, or blotches, or bumps, it is inferior worsted and will soon look the worse for wear. And, too, woven fabrics made of wool should be soft when gathered up in the hand and should spring back when the hold is loosened. Another excellent test of a good quality of worsted or wool is to place the thumbs on top of the goods about half an inch apart and the fingers underneath, then pull from each thumb; unyielding goods may be put down as capable of much wear, while in that which is poor the threads will pull or creak and a hole will result. Take your handkerchief and rub it across the fabric; if it leaves a stain the goods is poorly dyed and the sun will soon make havoc of its beauty.

When purchasing material from the piece for your street suit, fray a few threads from the edge and pull them apart with your gloves off, if the fibers are hairy when pulled apart, curl up and become massy in the hand, you may be sure that the material is pure wool. Try this especially with the weft or filling threads, as here is where cotton is often used and if it is, the filling shrinks when wet and causes a well fitting garment to lose its shape. If one cares to take home a sample an easy test of purity can be made as follows: Pull some threads of the warp and weft, untwist them carefully, separating the strands with a pin and apply the flame of a match; if each separate part of the thread is pure wool the singed fibers will curl and give out the odor peculiar to animal fibers; if the yarn is all cotton each strand will burn down steadily like a bit of punk. If the thread is part wool and part cotton, the wool strands when fired after separation will curl; the cotton strands will burn steadily. The old-time method of setting fire to the whole sample, not untwisting the threads, is not now reliable owing to the modern methods of concealing the cotton in the weaving.

Filling the linen closet with the necessary supplies for the home is not such an inexpensive process that one cares to be doing it at constant intervals, yet this is very often necessary when holes appear after a short period of wear. Not only is cotton used as an adulterant of linen, but cotton cloths are manufactured with a finish so nearly resembling linen that the ignorant customer can, with little difficulty, be tricked into buying it. The best linens require little or no dressing; therefore, one with a great deal of dressing should at least awaken suspicion. Dressing is likewise necessary when the detrimental effects of artificial bleaching are to be glossed over. The finest yarns have a luster of their own and do not require the gums and starch used to dress up the inferior materials. Our grandmothers taught us that we could recognize linen by wetting the finger and moistening the material; if the moisture were quickly absorbed it was linen, this being much more absorbent than cotton. There are naturally many grades of linen ranging from the coarsest and flimsiest to the very fine, almost as soft as silk. This difference is due to the yarns, the weaving, the bleaching, the dressing, and the adulteration. In sheeting and towels, even more than in tablecloths, it is possible to adulterate with cotton without fear of detection. Unless the shop is reliable and the law demands the presence of cotton to be noted, as in union cloth, it is very necessary to test the material carefully. Some linen yarns used in the cheapest grades of goods are practically shoddy, or the refuse of the finer yarns. There is less wear to these sheets and towels than there is in good cotton ones, and while the price

may be low on the tag, they will prove an expensive purchase.

Not only the bride-elect but the house-keeper of many years should realize it is false economy to buy cheap blankets, for these are household supplies we expect to last many years and for this reason an all-wool blanket is always to be sought. Tho the one highly adulterated with cotton may appear "just as nice" at the counter, it is more costly in the end, and when it visits the tub it comes out heavy, soggy and lifeless. "How can I tell an all-wool blanket?" asks someone. There is no royal road to decision, but by taking up two blankets, one all-wool and the other with a half or three-quarters cotton, you will notice at once that the all-wool blanket is perceptibly lighter than the other. Cotton adds weight, but not warmth. Blankets said to be all-wool—yes, even marked and guaranteed "all-wool"—are sold all over the country when the percentage of cotton reaches to even one-half. Right here it is only fair to say, however, that many expert buyers say a little cotton does not injure a blanket, but prevents it from shrinking too much when washed. The percentage, tho, ought to be noted on an accompanying slip, and undoubtedly will be, when the laws regarding textiles for the protection of the consumer have been sufficiently agitated to demand their passage. Study carefully the edges of a blanket and you can frequently discover whether the foundation is made of wool or cotton, for when cotton is used it is here discernible. But price is one of the best guides for the uninitiated, as it varies only slightly according to the location and style of the shop where sold. The lowest price for all-wool blankets for a single bed given by a reliable shop is \$9.50 a pair, for a double bed \$11. The blankets most commonly seen at \$6.50 for a double and \$5 for a single bed contain eighty per cent. of wool and twenty per cent. of cotton, which is not a large percentage of cotton.

We have all experienced having perfectly good dresses and petticoats made of silk go to pieces in a short time, even tho they spent most of the time reposing in the bureau drawer. A textile expert will tell you this is because it was "dynamited," or filled with gum. This, however, is only one of the many ways the silk manufacturer finds to make his raw material, which is most expensive, go a long way and bring him in a good surplus on his money invested. But we cannot afford to buy new petticoats and dresses every few days, so we must try to learn to choose the best of what is offered us. When a sample can be procured it may be tested at home in a simple way. Fray out the threads and break them; if they break easily the silk is not of good quality tho it may be all silk. The warp threads, running lengthwise, and the woof threads, going crosswise, should be of equal strength. If the warp threads are very weak your dress will split across the knees, if the woof threads are the weakest you will have an opportunity to sew it up the back. The threads may be burned; if they blaze with a decided flame the silk may have a cotton warp or woof, but if there is an odor like burnt wool it is probably silk. Or, one end of the sample may be burned, if it retains its exact shape after burning it is no doubt heavily weighted and your garment will soon go into pinholes. The soft-finished silks in the ready-made articles may be treated as to wearing quality by taking the silk between the thumbs and fingers and giving a gentle pull to ascertain if the threads will separate. If they pull apart when treated this way they will pull out wherever there is a strain.

Women spend at least ninety per cent. of the eight hundred million dollars annually spent in the United States for clothing and other textiles. And when we remember that by far the greater part of this enormous sum comes from the pockets of people of moderate means, who cannot easily replace clothing that has too speedily worn out, we begin to realize how careful we must be when we go shopping.

—Marie Hamilton in The Mothers' Magazine.

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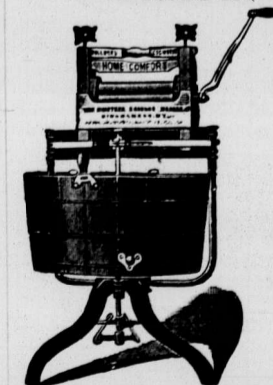
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By DIXIE PATTON

JAPANESE TAG

If you feel rather dreary and dull some day try playing Tag the Japanese way. It begins just the same as our Tag with some person being "It" and trying to tag his playmates. The funny thing about it is that the person tagged must put his left hand upon the place tagged, whether it be knee, ankle, shoulder or the back of the neck and proceed in this fashion until he tags another player.

It isn't hard to imagine how funny the players would look going about the school yard in this fashion. What do you think bairns?

DIXIE PATTON.

MY DREAM

A Prize Story

I am twelve years of age and you might think me a very foolish, as well as a naughty boy, but to start with I think I'd like to quit going to school. I can't find any excuse why I want to stay home from school, because we have a fine teacher, and for myself I always try to do my best at lessons. It's a case with me like the little fellow that wanted to stay home from school to go fishing with his brother and when his brother scolded him for disliking school, he said, "It's not because I like school less, but I like fishing more," and so it's the same here. It's not because I like school less, but I like farming more.

I am the youngest of the family here and so, of course, get my own way many a time. Dad said I might stay home from school and help with the spring work, so I hope mother won't object. He said I might do the harrowing. I suppose I'll have four of his oldest horses on the farm, but I don't care. I'd rather start in small and work my way upwards, little by little, than start in with a couple of bronchos and not be able to manage them and have everybody poke fun at me. So I think I'll start in with some gentle old horses and give them every care and attention, and take notes as I go and find out how to manage horses.

I have been riding my pony to school ever since my sister quit going and tho I let my older brother take care of it at home, I have had quite a bit of practice in riding and saddling horses, but I have also practiced harnessing some of our gentle horses, so can hitch up a team to a wagon or a buggy as well as my brothers, tho probably not as quickly, but by the time I'm as old as they are I mean to beat them in harnessing and hitching up horses and colts or bronchos.

I'd like to quit school during the summer and pay attention to horses and farming, and go to school during the winter time, till I'm old enough to leave school altogether. Then won't I be some farmer? I hope by that time I'll be able to drive some frisky horses and not the old worn-out ones. I intend working for dad and his farm until I'm twenty-one years of age, or if dad should happen to quit farming and retire before I'm twenty-one, I'd hire out to some farmer, because I've heard my brothers and sisters, who have been working away, say that it sure doesn't hurt anyone to get out with strange people and find out how it goes in other parts of this world, and not stick to home and mother's apron strings all the time.

So I think I'll go off some day to seek my fortune, but I intend to stick to the farm, if I can, and work for some farmer. If I like him I mean to work for him as long as he'll have me and try my best to please him, but I don't intend to work for any fellow that's greedy and wants his hired help to keep a-trotting from early morning till late at night, week in and week out. No, sir, not by a long chuck, because I think by the time I'm as old as my sisters and brothers are now I'll enjoy going to a dance or picnic as well as they do, or to a ball game for instance. I think I'll be worse than any of the rest to go to ball games, because I'm crazy to play ball myself. So if I should happen to run across a boss that doesn't see sense or has no interest in such things, I'll bid him farewell for ever.

I don't intend spending my money, like many a fellow does, in playing pool or buying chewing and smoking tobacco,

but I don't intend to cut out playing cards, because that's one of my favorite pastimes, altho no poker or any other game concerning money for mine. I don't think I'll ever want to look at a whisky bottle if I can help it, because I had to take a hot whisky once for a bad cold and it pretty nearly turned my stomach up-side down, so I got enough whisky to last me a life time.

I intend taking the money at the end of the month and put it safely away in a bank for a rainy day.

So I intend to work out till I'm twenty-one, then look up a homestead if I can get one at the time and try to do some farming of my own. I think I'll put in homestead duties during the winter and go out and work during the summer and get some farmer to break up so much land every year till I get my homestead duties in. I'll just build a small shack for myself. I intend making it just big enough, so there will be room for my stove, cupboard, table, chair, and I mean to have a rocking chair and a phonograph. I think that should furnish it well enough. The reason I don't want a big shack is that it would take too much scrubbing and sweeping to keep it clean. But where will I put my trunk? Oh, yes, there'll be some kind of an attic under the roof, I suppose, so I'll just tuck it away up there. I think I'll get a lot of dishes, too, so I won't have to wash them all the time. I'll make a fancy box with a lid on and just put my dirty dishes in there and shove 'em under the bed, and if someone should happen to drop in on a visit, they'd think it was my trunk under the bed and would never think that I had any dirty dishes around and would think me some bachelor, because, as a rule, everybody is making fun of the bachelor's dirty dishes. They always seem to have them scattered all over the shack when you hear people talking anyway.

I don't intend to marry, so I can go when I want to, and come home when I want to, without being afraid of meeting the old woman with the rolling-pin or stove poker when I get home. Another thing, I intend just having a frisky little cayuse and a saddle to go riding with and if I married we couldn't both sit on the saddle, so I'd have to go to the expense of buying a buggy just on account of the lady of the house. No, sir, I think I can do my own cooking. I'll learn how from mother before I go, and then I can have just whatever suits me. For instance, I think I'll make lots of taffy, every day. My sister makes some pretty good and I think I can make some, too, because I've watched her make some. I'll buy lots of corn-flakes, too, and have plenty of corn-flakes for breakfast. The best of it is they don't need cooking, and they are good, too. I guess I'll have to buy both granulated and brown sugar by the hundred pounds, if I want to make so much taffy, and then I like eating sugar. And raisins! Why, I can eat a pound of raisins at a time, so that means lots of raisins, too. I'll also have pie and pudding almost every day. Ah, I mean to be some cook.

And when I get my homestead duties in I'll stay right with my farm and buy four extra horses to do the heavy work, and a cow, too, because I am fond of both cream and milk. I'll put up ice during the winter and make lots of ice cream during the summer. I'll have some chickens because everybody knows as well as I do that chickens and eggs are first rate. I'll have to get a dog to chase off the coyotes, while I'm out in the field, and I've sure got to have a garden because I like vegetables. I won't bother raising anything like onions because I detest them, but then I'll have to train the dog to keep the gophers out of the garden—some busy dog.

And this is how I'd like to live till I get my pile made, and then sell or rent the farm and spend the rest of my life in the city and go to lots of moving picture shows. Maybe by that time I'll get over my frisky days and be satisfied at home, so I mean to build a cozy little cottage, and if a little rosy-checked girl will have me, why, I might marry after all.

EDWIN BEINGESSNER.
Champion, Alta.

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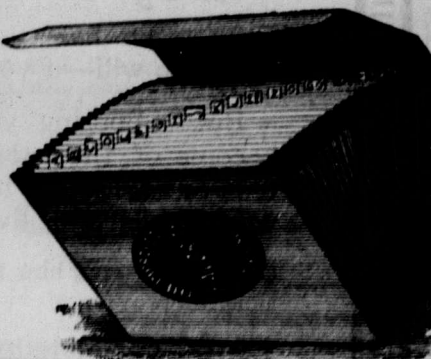
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Entertaining the Bride-to-be

Each one of us, at one time or another, has wanted to add to the happiness of a bride-to-be by some entertainment in her honor that should be strikingly novel. Most of us, I am afraid, have given up, in despairing agreement with the person who said that there is nothing new under the sun, and have fallen back on conventional dinners and luncheons for the expression of our hospitality. Yet if there is nothing actually new, to cheer the would-be hostess, there are, nevertheless, old ideas which are capable of being dressed up in new forms until they possess all the charm of novelty.

First, of course, come the inevitable showers, which are almost as much a part of the wedding as the ceremony itself. There are objections to them in the tax they impose upon the purse—and, often, the consequent feeling of reluctant obligation that is distasteful alike to donors and to bride. Two showers given in honor of a recent bride refuted these objections.

At the first shower it literally rained pins and needles. Twelve of the bride-to-be's friends had contributed twenty-five cents each to buy her a work-basket, and each brought with her to the gay little shower party some necessary bit of equipment for it, as an emery, scissors, needle-book, stiletto, while the hostess provided enough material to make twelve dish-towels. On the day of the shower, the bride-to-be was escorted by her hostess to a seat on a stump beneath a huge smilax-hung umbrella suspended from the chandelier. The "cloud" broke (a grey paper bundle tied above the umbrella, and torn by jerking a string attached to it), and the pins and needles which had filled it pelted down over the umbrella about the startled guest of honor. Then the girls dashed in with the basket and their gifts, and a merry scramble ensued to see who could pick up the most pins. Afterward, they all sat Turkish fashion on the floor and hemmed the dish-towels in a merry initiation of the tools that would so often have to be used for similar tasks.

Just two days before the wedding came the final shower. Upon arrival at the house where it was held, and before she was permitted to remove her hat and wraps, the bride-to-be was presented with a huge market-basket and invited to take a lesson in purchasing household supplies. Escorted by a bevy of laughing girls, each with a business-like note-book, she was led into the parlor, where an imitation grocery-store had been arranged, with a model white-aproned clerk in attendance. Book-shelves had been hung from the molding and stocked with every conceivable kind of dry groceries, from washing-powder and prunes to olive oil and paprika. No bride with that supply would be at a loss on even the first day of house-keeping because of some forgotten staple. Of course, they were all things that would keep over the period of the wedding-trip. One shelf was devoted to canned goods for an emergency such as the arrival of unexpected guests. The girls had had no end of fun thinking out complete lists. No one of them had spent more than twenty-five cents. They all clustered around the counter, the bride in their midst, and each one in turn called upon the clerk for the article she had herself brought. This she bestowed in the bride's basket, with solemn adjurations as to its use and value. Some of these remarks were very funny, like the one that extolled pepper and ammonia as weapons of defense. Of course, this idea could be worked out equally well in a linen or housefurnishing shower.

In another town, the bridal party—bridesmaids and ushers—joined in giving the bride and groom a progressive dinner, each course of which was planned to be served at a different house. It was a big success, lots of fun for all, and not too much work for any. For such a party the invitations, attractively arranged and lettered, should read:

On Thursday, June fifth, at seven o'clock, a party eager to discover the Pathway to Happiness will set sail from Dock 81, Elm Street, on the good ship "Veranda" for the Housekeeping Ports of the World. You are cordially invited to join them. Expenses will be nothing, tips refused, chaperons provided, all languages explained, and a Perpetual Progress Promised.

Of course, all the guests come in travelling costume, some with ridiculous bags. Some house with a broad

veranda must be chosen for this first scene. Decorate it to look as much like a steamer as possible, with flags and with steamer or lounging chairs all in a row facing the rail. Each chair should have a rug on it, and be tagged with the name of its intended occupant. These tags could be picture postcards depicting ocean scenes. At the sound of a bugle, the guests should take their places, and a little deck steward appear, bearing trays of fruit cocktails and salted crackers, which he passes around. As this first course is so brief, the tourists linger on deck for the popular ship-board game of quits. A prize is awarded before they disembark to explore their first port. At the gang-plank (the top of the veranda stairs which lead out to the street) the hostess gives the bride a few pages of recipes for the preparation of sea food.

The first port, Gibraltar, takes them to the next house, where the decorations are red and yellow, and a delicious thick Spanish soup is served. The favors are small Spanish flags for the men, and red roses for the girls. Pictures of Spanish celebrities are passed around, and a prize is awarded to the one who guesses their identity most correctly. This hostess presents the bride with selected recipes for Spanish cookery.

For the next course, the party must climb over the Alps into Italy. The house itself should be about ten minutes away, and when they reach it, they find the door barricaded just inside with rows of step-ladders, covered with white sheets flecked with silver powder. They are presented with tiny Alpine sticks, and have a merry time seeing who can scramble fastest over the make-believe mountains. Here salmon and spaghetti are served, and Italian recipes are added to the bride's collection.

Next they dance around the corner into France, to an entree of chicken patties and green peas. The place-cards are fashion plates, cut out and mounted, and before they leave each guest is given a few scraps of material with which he has to dress a clothes-pin. A bisque figure is the prize awarded.

Over to Merrie England they go, of course, for the good roast beef and vegetables. Here they find great agitation over the suffrage question. Placards and posters are all about, and as soon as they have eaten they are summoned to a session of Parliament, every member being called upon to make a speech, pro or anti, not to exceed three minutes. Then a vote is taken and a prize awarded to the best speaker.

To Holland they go for sherbet and squab, with a windmill contest to see who can blow a feather up into the air and keep it there the longest; then to Germany for salad and the good old songs such as German students love. In Vienna, they have frozen sweets and a brief cabaret show, wherein two of the bridesmaids do a folk dance and others recite; and the gay party ends with dancing at the home port.

By Eleanor Otis,
in McCall's Magazine.

INTROIT

By Katharine Tynan

'Twere bliss to see one lark
Soar to the azure dark
Singing upon his high celestial road.
I have seen many hundreds soar, thank God.

To see one spring begin
In her first heavenly green,
Were grace unmeet for any mortal clod.
I have seen many springs begin, thank God.

After the lark, the swallow,
Blackbird in hill and hollow,
Thrushes and nightingales all roads I trod,
As tho one bird were not enough, thank God.

Not one flower, but a rout
All exquisite, are out:
All white and golden every stretch of sod,
As tho one flower were not enough, thank God.

The treasurer of one of the funds that English people are raising to meet the needs caused by the war recently received a package addressed in a girl's handwriting which contained a gold ring and a brief note: "He would have wished it so" it ran; "the boy will not come back"

Special 60 Day Anniversary Prices.

For the next two months I am going to give my Canadian friends an opportunity to buy separators, engines, manure spreaders and other farm implements and household goods at special anniversary sale prices. Do not buy a gasoline engine, a cream separator, a manure spreader or any other machine until you have received my new special anniversary sale prices and proposition.

Galloway's Sanitary Separator

2,000 of these New Galloway Sanitary Perfect Skimming Cream Separators at special anniversary sale prices. They are made so good in our own factories that I will send one anywhere without an expert to set it up, to any inexperienced user for a 90-day trial, to test against any make or kind that even sells for twice as much and let the user be the judge. It's the most modern, the most sanitary, the most scientific, the cleanest skimmer, the most beautiful in design of any cream separator made today and I have seen them all. Positively sweeping the field before it.

More Power For Less Money

5,000 of these New Galloway Masterpiece Big 6 H. P. Gasoline Engines at our special anniversary sale price. Positively the power sensation of 1915. The most engine ever offered for the money. Its new design is mechanically perfect, big 6 H. P. engine built from highest quality of material, smooth, easy running, perfectly balanced, supreme in power, simplicity and design; not overrated nor light weight but large bore and long stroke, plenty of weight, low speeds and built for long, hard, continuous, satisfactory service. Made in our great factories by the thousands and sold direct from factory to user at only one small manufacturing profit.

New Galloway Low Down Spreader

Don't buy a spreader any more at any price until you know all about this New No. 8 Low-Down Spreader. Eleven special patented features. Heavy channel steel frame TRUSSED like a steel bridge. Double chain drive, direct from rear wheels. LIGHTEST DRAFT of any low down spreader built. Tight bottom; scientific beater; runs close to the ground; steel drive chains, will not stretch. Steel wheels; only low-down spreader made with ALL RUBBER WHEELS. UNDER THE LOAD. Front wheels turn clear under. Feed adjustable from 4 to 24 loads per acre. 60-70 bushels capacity. Superior in every respect to the new style horse killers that eat you up for repairs. Only 42 inches high at center of box.

WM. GALLOWAY CO., of Canada, Ltd.
Dept. 11, Winnipeg, Manitoba

SIR DONALD MANN SAYS FARMING MUST BE MADE MORE PROFITABLE

Sir Donald Mann, vice-president of the C.N.R., was recently asked by the Toronto News what in his opinion was the chief thing to do for Canada in order to re-establish prosperity. His answer is given below:

Farming must be made more profitable. The back-to-the-land movement will never advance beyond the magazine article stage, and the exodus from the farm will not be stayed until farming becomes a means of making something more than a living. Born and brought up on an Ontario farm, I know its hardships and the scant savings that are made from a life's work, and appreciate the eagerness with which so many young men seek work and hope for riches in the city.

The attractions of the city are many. Sanitary conveniences, public libraries, swimming baths, athletics, shorter hours of work, have all contributed to the 65 per cent. increase of urban population that occurred within the decade covered by the last census; but back of it all lies the hope of greater gain. It has always been a difficult thing for governments to hold the balance between agriculture and industry. It will always be difficult. But, since there is no more important task, it is well worth the best efforts of our men in public life.

A National Problem

The question must be approached from the national standpoint, for the country's development is built upon its natural resources, of which agriculture is the most important. To secure immigration is important; to direct it into proper channels in this country is not of secondary importance. It cannot be directed to the land unless agriculture offers a sufficient reward for the capital and labor applied to the land.

That in the ten years covered by the census the rural population increased only 17 per cent., is sufficient evidence that the tide of immigration is not flowing on to the land; and this in a country in which only one-third of the land fit for cultivation is occupied. This is not alone a farmer's problem. It is everybody's problem. The three great interests—Industry, Finance and Transportation—cannot be prosperous unless the farmer is successful, and all must unite to bring about that success.

Better Markets and Cheaper Credit

There are many things that might be done for the farmer. May I emphasize two of them, viz., more primary markets and better credit facilities. One of the farmer's difficulties in my farm days—and I understand matters have not improved much since—was to find a nearby market for small quantities of vegetables, fruit, poultry, dairy and meat products, produce ready for market, but not in sufficient quantity to justify a wagon-haul to the city. Altho the individual farmer may have only a small quantity, the aggregate amount is large and, for the most part, perishable. The aggregate waste and loss of these products is considerable. Germany has worked out a rather elaborate system of markets; and as these suggestions are only as to what shall be done when the war is over, I would advise that an investigation be made then as to how they do, or did, their marketing in Germany.

Agricultural credit facilities involve many technical difficulties with which I do not pretend to be familiar, but I understand that France and Germany have led the way, while Denmark has copied the German system, and Australia the French system, with success. It is stated that, so far from being a drag on the government of the latter country, the loans to the farmer at four and a half per cent. interest have actually yielded a profit.

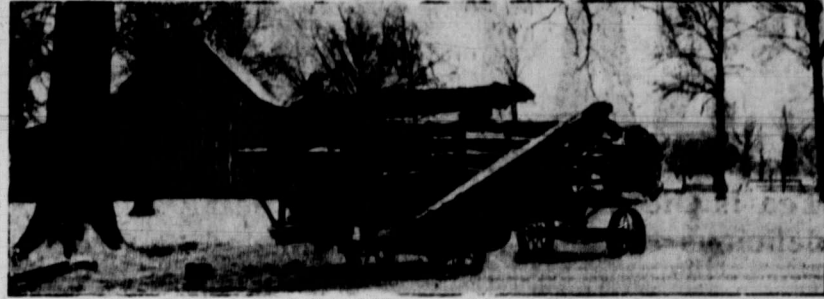
SQUIRE BUNG AND PROHIBITION

In Scotland sometimes I stay in an idyllic fishing-village, which has no public-house. It belongs to a distiller, who has a residence there, and he naturally protects himself by prohibition—in his vicinity.—Dr. C. W. Saleeby.

Treaties and international agreements, laws which nations make themselves—these are the only alternatives to and preventatives of war.—Miss Violet Asquith.

ONE SURE WAY TO Increase Production

and get what you produce is to put your machinery under cover to protect it from the weather and make it convenient for cleaning and repairing



Machinery that stands out all winter takes heavy toll in low efficiency and rapid depreciation

FREE PLAN OF IMPLEMENT SHED

Protect your Farm Machinery and Vehicles with one of our Specially Designed, Metal Covered, Skeleton Frame Implement Sheds. Fire-Retarding, Lightning-Protecting, Storm-Proof, Permanent. Select from the list of Plans given below the one best suited to your needs, and we will send you free Blue Print showing Plan, Elevations and Sections, and quotation on the materials. These Plans range from Model Buildings to the Plainest form of Sheds.

Plan No. 1—Size 24 ft. x 48 ft. Walls, 8 ft. high. Swinging Doors. Partitioned into Shed, Repair Shop and Office. Specially designed for Fire, Lightning and Weather Protection.

Plan No. 2—Size 24 ft. x 56 ft. Walls, 8 ft. high. Sliding and Swinging Doors. Plan partitioned into Shed, Repair Shop, Engine Room and Office. This is a larger Building, but less completely finished, and is lower in price than Plan No. 1.

Plan No. 3—Size 24 x 48 ft. Walls, 10 ft. Sliding door in end and side. Partitioned into Shed and Repair Shop.—Plans below have no partitions.

Plan No. 5—Size 38 ft. x 56 ft. Walls, 8 ft. Sliding Doors in ends and sides.

Plan No. 10—Size 30 ft. x 50 ft. Walls, 10 ft. Sliding Door in each end.

Plan No. 18—Size 30 ft. x 50 ft. Walls, 12 ft. and 8 ft. Sliding Doors in each end and on side.

Plan No. 21—Size 34 ft. x 36 ft. Walls, 8 ft. and 6 ft. Two Sliding Doors in each end.

Plan No. 20—Size 24 ft. x 40 ft. Walls, 8 ft. One end Sliding Doors. Sliding Door on side.

Plan No. 4—Size 24 ft. x 40 ft. Walls, 8 ft. Sliding Door on one side.

Plan No. 22—Size 18 ft. x 36 ft. Walls, 8 ft. One side mostly taken up with Sliding Doors.

Plan No. 6—Size 20 ft. x 32 ft. Walls, 8 ft. Sliding Door on one side.

Plan No. 9—Size 18 ft. x 28 ft. Walls, 10 ft. Sliding Door on one side.

Plan No. 14—Size 12 ft. x 30 ft. Walls, 10 ft. Swinging Doors in each end.

Plan No. 15—Size 15 ft. x 30 ft. Walls, 10 ft. Swinging Doors in each end.

Plan No. 7—Size 15 ft. x 30 ft. Single pitch roof. Front 9 ft., rear 7 ft. Sliding Door on front.

Plan No. 8—Size 12 ft. x 20 ft. Single pitch roof. Front 8 ft., rear 6 ft. Sliding Door on front.

Plan No. 11—Size 12 ft. x 16 ft. Walls, 8 ft. Double Swinging Doors in one end.

Plan No. 12—Size 10 ft. x 14 ft. Walls, 8 ft. Double Swinging Doors in one end.

All the above are FIRE-RETARDING CONSTRUCTION. The range is a wide one to select from, but if you do not find what you want, then let us know, as we may have something similar, or if not, then we will draw you a Plan. DO IT NOW.

The Western Metal Products Co. Dept. G, 481 Toronto St. Winnipeg, Man.

Farmers!

YOU ARE FACING RUIN

when you do not protect your buildings and livestock by a fire insurance policy. It would be a terrible hardship to have to spend the proceeds of this year's crop to replace your property when a few dollars each fall expended in an insurance policy will give you protection from such a calamity. INSURANCE THAT INSURES is what you require and this can be had at a very low cost from

THE SASKATOON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

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Amateur Finishing

Size of Roll Films	Developing per roll of 6 Exposures	Unmount'd Prints	Mounted Prints
per doz.		per doz.	per doz.
2 1/4 x 3 1/4	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$0.45
2 1/2 x 4 1/4			
3 1/2 x 3 1/2	.15	.40	.70
3 1/2 x 4 1/4			
3 1/2 x 5 1/2	.20	.50	.75
4 x 5			
4 1/4 x 6 1/4	.35	.80	1.25
5 x 7	.40	.80	1.40

The above prices are for glossy surface unless otherwise stated. Work returned to you within 24 hours from receipt. Send us a trial order today.

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Dept. G. : WINNIPEG : Man.

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will visit the Prairie Provinces this summer. The wise farmer will early in the season protect himself by securing a policy issued by

The Excess Insurance Co. Limited

of London, England

The reputation built up by this Company in the past two years for fair dealing and prompt payment of indemnities has won for it the confidence of the insuring public. Assets amounting to over \$3,500,000.00 are your guarantee.

Ask our Nearest Agent for Rates, etc., or write to

The Anderson & Sheppard Company Limited

General Agent for Saskatchewan P.O. Box 1059, MOOSE JAW, Sask.
Alberta, Manitoba P.O. Box 499, CALGARY, Alta.

Death to Gophers!

An Ingenious and Effective Exterminator, by which farmers can swiftly and surely rid themselves of the gopher pest.

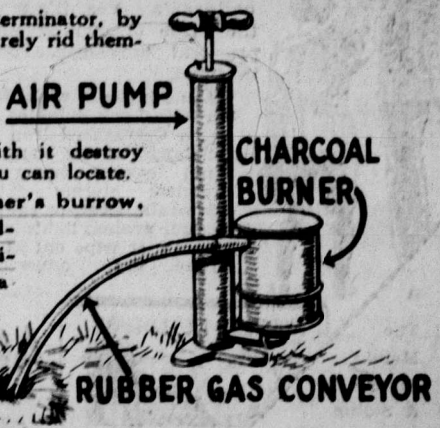
The Improved Western Gopher Destroyer (Yeoman's Patent) is a simple little machine which you can carry around and with it destroy every gopher whose burrow you can locate.

You simply put hose in gopher's burrow,

and pump in the poisonous sulphuric gas, which will immediately kill the gopher. The machine consists of air pump, with gas production chamber attached, rubber gas conducting hose. Will not blow back, because of patent valve in chamber.

Gas is produced from burning charcoal and sulphur, both of which can be procured anywhere. Weight of Destroyer, 9 lbs.

Order No. 22X1. Complete with enough Sulphur and Charcoal to test out. Price... \$5.00



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"SALADA"

Tea is the acme of perfection, being all pure, delicious tea. **Black, Mixed or Green.**

Unless You Order It Now You May Be Unable To Secure Delivery

THE HAMMOND AUTOMATIC STOOKER is a necessity on every farm.

It removes the difficulty about obtaining labor. It saves its price in board and wages to help. There is no lost grain, and saves its price in that way also. It is easy to operate and requires no extra horses. It is made to fit any binder.

This year there is going to be a greater crop than ever, while there will be a dearth of labor.

Farmers who read the signs correctly are placing their orders now, when we can guarantee delivery in time for the harvest. It is in your own interest to do the same. Take no chances about having that bumper crop stooked.

THE HAMMOND AUTOMATIC STOOKER IS GUARANTEED

Price \$100.00

Full particulars on application to

The Hammond Stoker Company Limited

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The Hudson Bay Insurance Co.

No frills—just plain indemnity. Everybody knows the HUDSON BAY. The old reliable concern. Long experience in the business. Every customer satisfied. Agents in every town. Get rates and particulars from one of them or write to

P.O. Box 1059 **The Anderson & Sheppard Company Limited**
Moose Jaw, Sask. GENERAL AGENT FOR SASKATCHEWAN



A Great Feeling!

To build—and know that what you build will stand during your own life, your children's and your grandchildren's. Yes, it's a great feeling. And aside from the pride of owning permanent buildings, there's the practical, horse-sense feeling that your money is well invested.

When you build with **Preston Safe-Lock Shingles** and **Acorn Corrugated Iron** you can laugh at the elements. Wind cannot loosen the shingles; storms cannot drive rain, sleet, or snow in on your grains; lightning or fire cannot wipe out at one stroke, barn, crops and

cattle. Choose your iron as carefully as we do. Your investment is at stake. So is ours. Our business depends on your good-will. To know absolutely that you will get a fair deal and become one of our friends, we apply the British Government tests to the iron we sell you. This test is harder than the storms of twenty years.

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ACORN IRON
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You will thank us for this book—"Better Buildings." It has the information about building with metal that you will want to know. Send the coupon for a copy FREE.

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Send FREE Book.

Crops Destroyed

By Hail

is a common occurrence, but the farmer who wisely insures with us is absolutely PROTECTED BY a Company which has built up a strong reputation for low rates, prompt settlements and full payment of losses.

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is a reputable Company with a full Dominion Government Deposit.

Don't put off getting protection as this is unfair to your family and yourself. Take out a policy NOW—this is protecting your family as well as yourself.

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25 CENTS

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Griffith's Handy Tie is as strong as two knots, but it won't bind. You could tie or untie it with mitts on. It's as handy as a snap and ring, but it won't break. If your dealer can't supply you, send a quarter and get one by mail



Griffith's Handy Rope Tie

You can see dozens of Griffith's money-savers at your dealer's. Ask him for our list of harness specialties. Or write to us, mentioning this paper. We will see that you get our goods at regular prices.

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THANKS FROM BELGIAN KING

Editor, Guide:—Herewith please find enclosed a copy of a letter received from King Albert to the Consul General for Belgium in Canada, which no doubt will interest your readers.

You would oblige me by publishing said letter, so as to show the subscribers in the West to the Belgian Relief Fund that their generosity has been placed before King Albert, and that he is aware of what Canada is doing for the poor victims of the war in Belgium.

Yours truly,
A. J. H. DUBUC,
Belgian Consul.

Winnipeg, May 28, 1915.
To Monsieur Maurice Goor,
Consul General for Belgium in
Canada, Ottawa.

Sir:—The King has read the interesting report you addressed to him and the long list of contributors towards the Belgian Relief Fund has had his particular attention.

Profoundly touched by the magnificently generous spirit in which the population of Canada responded to the appeal of your committee, His Majesty wishes to convey his heartfelt thanks and the expression of his best feelings to all those who kindly sent assistance to our unfortunate compatriots.

Please be the interpreter of our Sovereign's feelings and accept the assurances of my sincere esteem.

The Secretary,
J. INGENBLEEK.

La Panne, 3rd May, 1915.

RED CROSS FUND

M. M. Booker, Snowflake, Man. \$5.00

CHILDREN TEST COWS

The Lakefield, Minnesota, Boys' and Girls' Cow Testing Club is an innovation that might be introduced with profit generally throughout the West. The training which it gives is not only valuable to the boys and girls, but to the busy fathers who are helped in getting rid of the cows that do not pay.

The Lakefield Club is made up of boys and girls in eight country school districts around the town. Each pupil in the eight schools at least nine years old has entered three cows. Once each month the members bring to school

sample of milk from two consecutive milkings from each cow. Under the direction of the club director or teacher this milk is tested for fat.

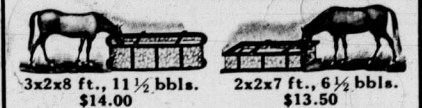
To check up against the test a complete record of all feed given the cows under test is kept by the children, so as to compute the cost of the butterfat. After each test is checked the results are talked over at a meeting in charge of the club director or teacher, the different methods of feeding are discussed and the balancing of rations is explained.

Altho the contest has been in progress only a short while, it is said that many of the farmers have been surprised at the result of the tests. Many unproductive cows will be disposed of in the near future.

All the best poetry in the world is born of anguish.—Rev. Courtenay Gale.

We Pay the Freight!

From Factory to Farmer at Factory Prices



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Manufacturers of Galvanized Steel Cisterns, Storage, Stock and Wagon Tanks of all sizes and descriptions. Send for Catalogue

FREELAND STEEL TANK CO. Halbrite Sask.

"We Made Tanks for Your Grandfather"

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	May	July	Oct.
May 25	158	156	142
May 26	155	154	140
May 27	153	153	140
May 28	152	151	140
May 29	149	148	140
May 31	144	144	141

Oats	May	July	Oct.
May 25	63	64	63
May 26	62	63	63
May 27	62	63	63
May 28	62	63	63
May 29	62	63	63
May 31	63	63	63

Flax	May	July	Oct.
May 25	179	181	179
May 26	177	179	179
May 27	177	179	179
May 28	175	177	177
May 29	172	177	177
May 31	173	173	170

pressure, but July is firmly supported. The demand is unprecedented and export bids generally maintained. Corn weak with favorable weather and better grading.

DECLINE IN FLOUR

Millers have declared another drop of 20 cents per barrel on flour, this makes a decline of 40 cents per barrel for the month of May. Flour is still \$2.20 per barrel higher than when war opened. New schedule of prices is as follows:

Flour	Price
Lake of the Woods Milling Co.—	
Five Roses, per barrel	\$7.50
Lakewood	7.45
Harvest Queen	7.00
Medora	6.10
XXX	5.00
Western Canada Flour Mills, Limited—	
Purity, per barrel	\$7.50
Medallion	7.25
Three Stars	7.00
Maitland	6.70
Ogilvie Flour Mills Company—	
Royal Household, sack of 98 lbs.	\$8.75
Mount Royal	8.65
Glenora	8.55
Centennial	8.45
Manitoba	8.30
Whole wheat	8.45
Graham	8.45
Leitch Bros. Flour Mills, Limited—	
Sovereign, sack 98 lbs.	8.75
Bulls Eye	8.65
Manitoba Patent	8.45
White Cross	8.35

are coming in and we advise buyers to be careful owing to the steadily lowering market. Feeders—Good kinds of stockers and feeders are still held high, altho low quality kinds are not wanted. Steers, choice export, \$8.00 to \$8.10; butcher, \$7.50 to \$8.00. Heifers, common to choice heavy, \$5.75 to \$7.50. Cows, choice, \$6.00 to \$7.25; canners, \$1.75 to \$3.00; common, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Stags, \$4.75 to \$6.00. Oxen, thin to very choice, \$4.25 to \$5.50. Bulls, \$4.25 to \$6.00. Veal calves, 200 to 400 lbs., \$8.00 to \$8.50; 400 to 500 lbs., \$7.50. Feeding steers and heifers, \$5.75 to \$6.25. Springers, choice, \$6.5 to \$8.0; common, \$6.0 to \$6.5. Hogs, \$8.50 for select, weighed off cars.

(The above prices are quoted by the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited—Livestock Department.)

WOOL

Wool	No. 1	No. 2
Medium	\$9.24	\$9.22
Coarse	23	21
Fine medium	18	14
Fine	15	13
Medium and coarse, chaffy, cotted, seedy and burry	15	13

Toronto—Hallam's report for May 26 has the following to say regarding wool: Wool is coming to market in fair supply, with no change in prices. As the weather is more favorable for clipping the sheep, no doubt the offerings will increase rapidly in volume. Washed combing fleeces (coarse), 20 cents; washed clothing fleeces (fine), 22 cents; washed rejections (burry, chaffy, etc.), 20 cents; unwashed fleeces (coarse), 15 cents; unwashed fleeces (fine), 17 cents.

Winnipeg, May 31.—In regard to the recent embargo which has been placed upon wool shipments to countries other than Britain, her colonies and protectorates, this order has now been changed to permit the exportation of wool grown in Canada to the United States upon guarantee by the importer that the wool shall be used for manufacturing purposes only in the mills of that country and that no part of the wool nor any wool tops or yarns made therefrom shall be re-exported from the United States. Local dealers state that this new ruling will have the effect of strengthening prices for wool and that in all probability they will be able to pay a slightly higher price. Today local dealers offer for unwashed medium, 20 to 18 cents; unwashed, coarse, 18 to 16 cents; unwashed, fine and merino, 14 to 12 cents; black wool worth two cents less.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, May 29, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	1.49	1.45
2 Nor. wheat	1.48	1.44
3 Nor. wheat	1.48	1.44
3 white oats	60	50
Barley	71-63	67-72
Flax, No. 1	1.71	1.90

Futures	Winnipeg	Chicago
May wheat	1.49	1.45
July wheat	1.48	1.44
Oct. wheat	1.20	1.18

Beef Cattle, top	Hogs, top	Sheep, yearlings
88.75	8.05	7.85
80.00	7.00	7.75

demand for good, well finished steers and any of this class should find a ready market during the coming week. Stockers and feeders are few in number and sell readily, best feeders being \$6.50 to \$6.75, and choice stockers from \$6.00 to \$6.25. There has been a heavy falling off in demand for milkers and springers and hence their value has decreased. Dairymen seem to be well supplied with fresh cows just now. Only the best cows sold with any degree of readiness and these at \$5.00 to \$10.00 per head lower. Medium offerings are hard to sell at any price above just what they are worth to send back to grass. Best veals are selling steady at from \$8.50 to \$9.00.

Hogs

During the past week choice hogs sold for 9 cents. The demand from the East was good, but towards the end of the week interest slackened and Saturday's market was slow, with the choice offerings selling for \$8.70. Hogs are good selling at this price and it would seem probable that high prices will continue for pigs for some time to come. Sows are worth \$6.50, stags \$4.50, good lights \$7.00 to \$7.35, thin pigs (40 to 60 pounds) \$6.00 to \$6.50.

Sheep and Lambs

Sheep and lambs are not sold in any number on the local market, but the demand is good for any offerings which come to hand. Best yearlings are quotable at from \$7.50 to \$8.00 and best mutton sheep \$6.50 to \$7.00.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, May 29)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	\$1.53
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 300 bu., to arrive	1.53
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.52
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, soft	1.49
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.52
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.46
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.48
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.47
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.47
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.45
Screenings, 1 car, per ton	20.00
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.35
Sample wheat, 1 car	1.42
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, cannot clean	1.34
No. 1 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.51
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.47
No. 4 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.32
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, cockle	1.39
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.43
No. 4 wheat, 3 cars	1.41
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.46
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.43
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	1.44
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	1.44
No. 3 yellow corn, 2 cars, f.o.b.	72
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car, o.w.b.	72
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, short rate	50
No. 3 oats, 1 car	49
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	49
No. 2 rye, 1,000 bu., to arrive	1.15
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	69
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	69
Sample barley, 3 cars	69
Sample barley, 1 car	70
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	70
No. 1 flax, 660 bu., to arrive	1.90
No. 2 flax, 1 car	1.86
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.93
No. 1 flax, 450 bu., to arrive	1.89

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, May 29.—Wheat—Under pressure of lower American cables and a belief of liberal shipments. Spot market heavy, 1/4 to 1/2 lower; with cargo market easy; winters and Manitoba's 3 to 4 1/2 lower, and Plates unchanged. American crop advices are now tempered with conservatism and it is believed that the government report will show a noticeable loss, but the yield will be ample. Spring wheat outlook and Canadian prospects are considered excellent. Buying of new crop wheat restricted.

Corn—American firmness offset by free Plate offers, weakness in Buenos Ayres, declining Plate spot, and cargo market 3 to 6d. lower.

Argentine weather clear and cool. Freights are easier and this assists business. Arrivals of both wheat and corn are liberal and stocks increasing.

Buenos Ayres—Wheat, near month under

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, May 29.—Hogs—Receipts 10,000; steady at yesterday's average. Bulk, \$7.65 to \$7.80; light, \$7.50 to \$7.85; mixed, \$7.50 to \$7.80; heavy, \$7.20 to \$7.75; rough, \$7.20 to \$7.35; pigs, \$6.00 to \$7.40.

Cattle—Receipts 400; weak. Native beef steers, \$7.00 to \$9.25; western steers, \$6.75 to \$8.15; cows and heifers, \$3.30 to \$8.75; calves, \$7.00 to \$9.75.

Sheep—Receipts 2,000; weak. Sheep, \$6.75 to \$7.75; lambs, \$7.50 to \$10.30.

Hog prices held steady today as the supply on sale was not large. Prices for cattle were almost nominal. The bulk of the sheep and lambs that arrived went to killers direct.

REGINA PRODUCE MARKET

Regina, May 29.—Following are the prices paid for farm produce on the Regina market: Fancy dairy butter, 29 cents per pound; No. 1 dairy butter, 25 cents per pound; good round lots, 22 cents per pound. Eggs, new laid, 19 cents per dozen. Milk and cream: Sweet cream, 30 cents per pound of butterfat; sour cream, 27 cents per pound of butterfat. Potatoes, 85 to 95 cents per bushel. Poultry: Dressed chickens, 22 cents per pound; live, 15 cents; dressed fowls or roosters 18 cents per pound; live, 11 cents. Hay: No. 1 Red Top, \$20 per ton; No. 1 Upland, \$18 per ton; No. 2, \$15 per ton. Dressed hogs (light), 10 1/2 cents per pound; heavier weights, 8 to 10 cents per pound.

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Calgary, May 29.—Last week's Alberta stockyard's receipts were: 267 horses, 56 cattle, 3,115 hogs, and no sheep, compared with 175 horses, 294 cattle, 3,410 hogs and no sheep this week.

Twenty-four cars of hogs left for the East today, shipped by Montreal and Toronto packers. Some few cars were bought for shipment to New Westminster by the Vancouver and Prince Rupert Meat Company. Hogs held well considering the unlooked for run at \$8.50 strong, with premiums on special carloads. One car of fat cattle was shipped to Edmonton. Enquiry for choice beef is good at the lower quotations, but half-fed stuff is hard to dispose of. The grass cattle

Winnipeg Livestock Country Produce

Stockyard Receipts

During the past week there have been received at the Union stockyards: 737 cattle, 95 calves, 12,088 hogs and 19 sheep.

Cattle

There has been a small run of cattle during the past week. Just about half as many being received as during a similar period a week ago. Very few good cattle, however, have been on sale and with plenty of beef on hand from last week, packers have not been over anxious to take this week's offerings. Prices have only been fair, but the market has been steady and stronger than a week ago. Some of the few good cattle reached \$8.75, but the bulk sold for \$7.50 to \$8.00. There is a

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

Very large quantities of country butter are being received by local dealers just now and this has had the effect of considerably lowering the price which they are offering. Fancy dairy butter has dropped to from 18 to 20 cents per pound. No. 1 dairy is worth 18 cents per pound, and good round lots 16 to 17 cents per pound. The buying power of the purchaser has been materially reduced during the past ten months and this, together with largely increased shipments, is said to be the cause for the drop in prices.

Eggs

Too many eggs are coming to market. Dealers who have been storing eggs state that their stores are full and hence they cannot handle such a large quantity of eggs. Then again the large majority of the soldiers which have been training in the city, and incidentally eating some of the eggs sent in from the farms, have left, so that the price for eggs has dropped. Dealers are paying this week 15 1/2 cents to 16 1/2 cents per dozen. Farmers would do well to preserve their own eggs now that prices are so low.

Potatoes

There is no change in the potato market. Dealers are offering the same as last week, namely, 50 to 55 cents per bushel.

Milk and Cream

The supply of milk and cream is very good just now but prices are holding just about even, sour cream only being down one cent. Sweet cream is still worth 30 cents per pound of butterfat; sour cream is 24 cents per pound of butterfat and milk is worth \$2.00 per hundred pounds.

Live Poultry

There is a good demand in the city for poultry just now. Chickens are worth 15 cents per pound, roosters from 10 to 11 cents per pound, and domestic ducks 12 to 13 cents per pound.

Hay

There is a very good demand just now for hay of good quality. No. 1 Timothy is worth \$61 per ton; No. 2, \$20 per ton; No. 1 Red Top, \$17 per ton; No. 2, \$15 to \$16 per ton; No. 1 Upland, \$14 per ton; No. 2, \$12 to \$13.50 per ton; No. 1 Midland, \$13 per ton and No. 2 Midland \$12 per ton.

Hides

The quality of hides is improving now and dealers are offering the following prices: Green salted hides, unbranded, No. 1, 13 cents, No. 2, 12 cents; branded, 11 cents flat. Green salted bulls, oxen and stags, 10 cents flat. Green salted horsehides, large, \$5.00; medium, \$2.00; small, \$1.25. Green hides worth one cent less than salted. Dry, sint butcher hides, 20 cents; dry rough and fallen hides, 10 cents; dry horsehides, 50 cents to \$1.00.


Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from May 25 to May 31 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Pd	1Fd	2Pd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
May 25	158	155	152	148	143	139	133	63	61	61	60	59	70	65	63	63	178	175	..	..
26	155	152	149	145	139	134	..	62	60	60	59	58	71	65	63	63	177	174	..	..
27	153	150	147	..	137	133	..	62	60	60	59	58	71	65	63	63	177	174	..	..
28	152	149	145	141	134	129	..	62	60	60	59	58	71	65	63	63	175	172	..	..
29	..	146	142	138	131	126	..	62	60	60	58	57	71	65	63	63	171	168	..	..
31	144	141	137	133	128	123	..	61	59	59	58	57	71	65	63	63	165	162	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, MAY 31

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Livestock	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat	144	158	94	Cattle	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Butter (per lb.)	18c-20c	24c-26c	20c-21c
No. 1 Nor.	141	155	93	Choice steers	8.40-8.75	8.25-8.50	7.50-7.95	Fancy dairy	18c	22c	20c
No. 2 Nor.	137	152	91	Best butcher steers and heifers	7.50-8.25	7.50-8.00	7.25-7.50	No. 1 dairy	16c-17c	18c-20c	15c-16c
No. 3 Nor.	133	148	87	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	7.15-7.75	7.15-7.75	6.75-7.25	Good round lots	..	..	..
No. 4	128	143	80	Best fat cows	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.25-6.50	Eggs (per doz.)	15 1/2-16 1/2	19c	20c
No. 5	123	138	75	Medium cows	5.25-5.75	5.25-5.75	5.00-5.25	Strictly new laid	..	..	..
No. 6	123	139	70	Common cows	4.25-4.75	4.25-4.75	5.00-5.25	Potatoes	50c-55c	50c-55c	90c-95c
Feed	..	133	70	Choice heifers	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	..	In sacks, per bushel	..	..	..
Cash Oats	61	63	57	Best bulls	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	5.50-6.00	Milk and Cream	..	..	..
No. 2 CW	..	..	..	Com'n and medium bulls	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	Sweet cream (per lb. butterfat)	80c	80c	85c
Cash Barley	71	70	49	Best feeding steers	6.50-6.75	6.50-6.75	..	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butterfat)	24c	25c	25c-24c
No. 3	..	..	..	Best stocker steers	6.25-6.50	6.25-6.50	..	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	82.00	82.00	81.50
Cash Flax	165	179	189	Best milkers and springers (each)	85-87.5	87-88.5	86-89	Live Poultry	..	..	..
No. 1 NW	..	..	..	Common milkers and springers (each)	84.5-85.5	85-86	84-85.5	Young Roosters	14c	14c	10c
Wheat Futures	144	156	95	Hogs	..	..	..	Pow	10c-12c	10c-12c	12c-15c
July	121	121	89	Choice hogs	88.55	88.55	87.55	Ducks	12c	12c	12c
October	..	..	..	Heavy sows	86.25	86.25	86.00	Geese	12c	12c	13c
Oat Futures	63	63	58	Stags	84.75	84.75	84.50	Turkeys	14c-15c	14c-15c	15c
July	..	..	..	Sheep and Lambs	..	..	..	Hay (per ton)	..	..	..
October	..	..	..	Choice lambs	87.50-88.00						



NATIONAL PATRIOTIC WEEK

WINNIPEG July 1st to 10th

Arrange your Vacation to be There

Ten Days of continuous Sport and Enjoyment, including Dominion Championship Field and Track Events, Aquatics and a host of other Special Attractions

The purpose is purely patriotic. The net proceeds will be devoted to the benefit of the soldiers at the front and dependents through the Patriotic Fund and Red Cross Society. You have enjoyed annual midsummer visits to Winnipeg in the past. The Carnival this year will surpass the Exhibition which has been suspended.

Partial Programme Day by Day

- THURSDAY, JULY 1st:** Children's Day—Grand Parade to Exhibition Grounds. Judging of items in parade. Boy Scouts' Camp Dinner. Pony Gymkana. Juvenile Athletic Meet. Junior Championships and Tribune Public School Relay Race. School Lacrosse Games. Children's Playfest. Professional Baseball at Norwood Park. Horse Show at Auditorium.
- FRIDAY, JULY 2nd:** Business Day—No sporting programme during the day. This day devoted to business down town. Special Sales and Reception Features in all stores. Public Reception in Industrial Bureau. At Exhibition Grounds: Preliminaries of Dominion Track and Field Championships. Y.M.C.A. Gymnastic Competition and Burlesque Band. At Auditorium: Horse Show.
- SATURDAY, JULY 3rd:** Dominion Olympiad Day—At Exhibition Grounds: Dominion Track and Field Championship Finals. Whippet Dog Races. Football Tournament. Winnipeg vs. Province, and Games. Boy Scouts' Platform Encampment. At Assiniboine City Park: All day Cricket Match, Winnipeg vs. Outside Teams. At Auditorium: Horse Show. Professional Baseball at Norwood Grounds.
- MONDAY, JULY 5th:** American Day—At Exhibition Grounds: Pet Stock Show starts. Egg and Dressed Poultry Show starts. Billiard and Indoor Bowling Tournament starts in Club Rooms. Lawn Bowling Tournament starts in Club Greens. At Exhibition Grounds: Driving Club and Provincial Harness Racing Meet starts. Lacrosse Tournament starts. Amateur Baseball Tournament starts. Football Tournament (2 games). At Auditorium: Horse Show.
- TUESDAY, JULY 6th:** Ladies' Day—Trap Shooting Tournament starts at Club Grounds. Pet Stock Show, Egg and Poultry Show at Exhibition. Billiard and Bowling Tournament at Club Rooms. Driving Club and Provincial Harness Meet. Lacrosse Tournament. Amateur Baseball Tournament. Football Tournament (2 games). Lawn Bowling Tournament on Club Greens. At Auditorium: Horse Show. (Entire day's programme in hands of Ladies' Committee).
- WEDNESDAY, JULY 7th:** Civic Day (Civic Half-Holiday)—Trap Shooting at Club Grounds. At Exhibition Grounds: Pet Stock Show, Egg and Poultry Show. Billiard and Indoor Bowling Tournament Finals at Club Rooms. Driving Club and Provincial Harness Meet Finals. Lacrosse Tournament Finals. Amateur Baseball Tournament Finals. Lawn Bowling Tournament Finals at Club Grounds. Water Carnival, Sports and Races, on Red River. Football Tournament Finals at Exhibition Grounds. At Auditorium: Horse Show Finals. Decorated Auto Parade.
- THURSDAY, JULY 8th:** Billiard and Indoor Bowling Tournament at Club Rooms. Lawn Bowling Tournament at Club Grounds. Motorcycle Races at Exhibition Grounds. Decorated Motorcycle and Bicycle Parade on City Streets.
- FRIDAY, JULY 9th:** Billiard and Indoor Bowling Tournament at Club Rooms. Lawn Bowling Tournament at Club Grounds. Professional and Amateur Automobile Races on Exhibition Track.
- SATURDAY, JULY 10th:** Billiard and Indoor Bowling Tournament Finals at Club Rooms. Lawn Bowling Finals at Club Grounds. Finals of Automobile Races on Exhibition Track.

Come and bring your friends. Winnipeg will welcome you to the greatest gala event ever held in Western Canada.

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PHOTOGRAPHS WANTED

It is very easy to take a photograph now-a-days. There is scarcely a farm on which one member of the family has not a camera. We want to obtain photographs of general interest and we will pay from 25 cents to \$1 for the right kind of photos.

We do not want family groups, threshing outfits or ordinary views of any kind, we want pictures of handy conveniences, useful farm fixtures, any new attachments to implements, photographs showing some particular method on the farm and in the garden, hog lot, pasture, etc., which you have used to your own advantage. We want to get photographs which have an educational value, ones which, with a few words of explanation, will tell their own story. Everyone of our readers has something on his farm which saves time and money. Get a good photograph showing how it works and send it to us so that we can pass it on thru our pages to assist some less fortunate or less ingenious neighbor.

All photographs must be clear and distinct. Dull photographs, no matter how good the subject, are of no use for reproduction.

Address all photographs to Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

THE HAMMOND STOOKER

During the past few weeks several letters have been received at The Guide office from subscribers relative to the Hammond Stooker Company. The questions are all substantially the same. Correspondents complain that they bought stock in this company in 1914 with the understanding that a stooking machine would be delivered to them in time to harvest last year's crop. Most of these writers paid a deposit on the stock they bought and gave a note until fall for the balance. The machine did not arrive, but they were reminded that their notes were due, and now wish The Guide to tell them whether or not the company is reliable and whether the machine is as described. The time to enquire into the standing of any company which is offering its shares for sale is before and not after these shares are bought. The Guide has repeatedly advised its readers against buying stock in any company before having determined definitely the standing of that company. The buying of shares, just like the buying of cattle, is a business proposition and a purchaser does so according to his own judgment.

From careful enquiry concerning the Hammond Stooker Company it seems that they are doing their best on a limited capital to produce enough machines to work in this year's crop to fill their orders. The Guide representative has never seen the machine working under field conditions, but from appearances it seems to be the most practical machine of its kind which has been produced up to the present. Whether or not it will work in a grain crop successfully is a conjecture and farmers must decide for themselves whether they can afford to experiment with a machine which, if it will do what it is intended to do, will be of the very greatest assistance at harvest time.

WHEAT AND THE NOTE-BOOK

The homely simplicity of farm life has always had a strong appeal to writers. A field of "waving grain" has sent many a poet reaching for his pencil and note-book. Frank Norris wrote his three greatest books around the cultivation, distribution and consumption of wheat. And now a new Canadian writer, who calls herself Janey Canuck, has written this encomium which would not be out of place on the walls of every agricultural college in the land. It appears in her new book, "Seeds of Pine."

"It is the mental habit of people to think of wheat as only so many bushels of inert matter that is bought and sold on margins by half-mad men, whereas in all the world wheat is the thing most richly alive. It won't die, not for thousands of years. We should put jars of wheat in the cornerstones of our State buildings, even as the Egyptians buried it in tombs of rock. It is the only food we could pass down the centuries to posterity, and there is little doubt posterity would appreciate the gift infinitely more than those stupid name-lists of stupider people. The grain should be of the highest grade with the name of the grower and the exact location of his farm added thereto."—Charlotte Observer, N.C.

TO CONTROL INSECT PESTS

Wire Worm

These are slender, brown, shiny worms, often found working on the roots of crops growing on newly broken land. They are extremely hard to control. Late backsetting, or fall plowing, which will expose the worms to the winter frosts is the best remedy. Owing to the fact that the worms do not attack a flax crop, it can be successfully grown in wire worm infested areas.—Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

Cabbage Worm

This is the green worm about one inch in length which feeds in the cabbage head. These worms may be destroyed by spraying the cabbages with the paris green solution until within three weeks of the time when heads are to be used. The poison mash, recommended for the cut worms, when sprinkled on the head, gives good results.

The world needs some great moral force to guide and uphold it amid the ambitions of sovereigns and statesmen, to protect men against their own cruel and rapacious instincts and to set up a higher tone of human sympathy and fraternity.—Sir Thomas Barclay.



ABSORBINE

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Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blisters, no hair gone. Horse can be used. \$2 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 2 K Free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Veins or Muscles. Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers. Allays pain. Price \$1.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Prevention" free. **W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F.**, 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

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I have for sale from the estate of the late W. C. Kidd

1 Percheron	\$550
price
1 Shire	\$800
price
1 Belgian	\$1000
price

Easy Terms

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and 21st St.
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Brandon Livestock Exchange

I will sell the balance of my Angora Nannie Goats in kid at \$10.00 per head f.o.b. Brandon, and this price will hold good till further notice. Also 400 Western Ewes and Pedigreed Leicester and Oxford Down Rams for sale. Prices Reasonable.
J. J. CLEGG, Mgr. - Brandon, Man.

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Cure Lump Jaw, Spavins, Ringbone, Fistula, Poll Evil, Heaves, Colic and the common ailments in horses and cattle. Fleming's Farm and Live Stock Annual for 1915 and Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser FREE for the asking, within 30 days.
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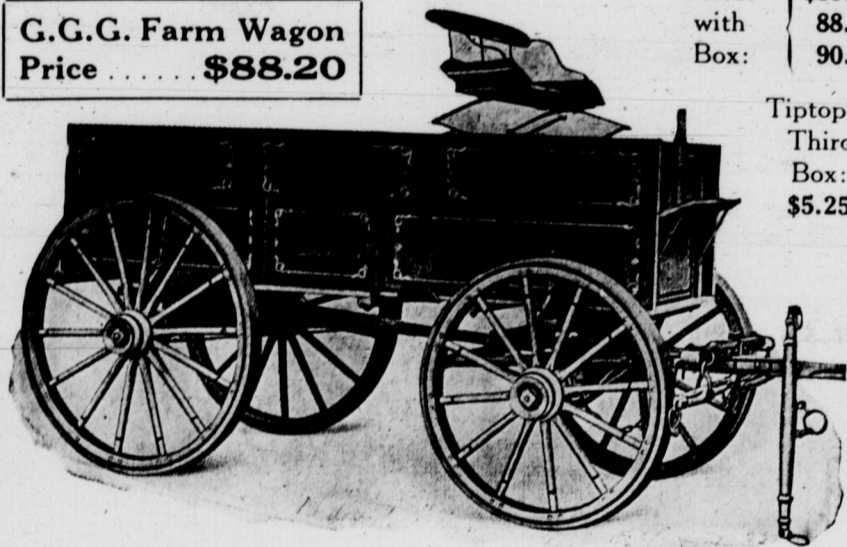
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Hitch Your Team to an Abingdon Wagon

Axles, doubletrees, singletrees, and neck yokes selected hickory. Wheels, bolsters, reaches, poles, etc., best white oak. Strongly ironed and honestly built throughout. Boxes double thickness over bolsters thus avoiding extra strain when loaded heavily. All material thoroughly dried. It is selected by an expert travelling buyer. Brush painted, three coats on the gearing and four on the boxes.

G.G.G. Farm Wagon
Price **\$88.20**



Prices with Box: **\$83.30**
88.20
90.30

Tiptop or Third Box: **\$5.25**

The Binder Twine Supply

may fall short for this season's big crop. Our sales this year already double the best season of the past. However, we have provided for a big demand. Orders will be booked as they reach us and we hope not to disappoint anyone. Those who order early are on the safe side. In case of partial or total crop failure, the order can be reduced or cancelled. Save on freight by clubbing with your neighbors and buying in car lots.



Let G.G.G. Haying Machinery into Your Hay Field

It would be difficult to suggest an improvement in the G. G. G. Giant Mower. The heaviest or the lightest crop is handled as nicely as the medium crop demanded by many mowers before a clean cut is made. A long cutting edge with the knife working against hard steel plates insures satisfaction. The G. G. G. Hay Rake is equally popular.

Ride in a Hercules Buggy

With a good pair of horses and a Hercules Buggy you enjoy the road. It looks good and it is comfortable. These buggies are made for the G. G. G. Co. by the largest vehicle manufacturers in the world, as many as 85,000 being shipped in a season. All materials of highest grade and bought for spot cash at close prices. Overhead and selling expenses reduced to a minimum.

Prices:
G. G. G. Buggy **\$63.00**
G. G. G. Democrat **84.00**
G. G. G. Buggy with four bow tops **81.90**
..... **90.55**

All Prices Quoted are F.O.B. Winnipeg

G.G.G. Hay Rake **\$26.50**

G.G.G. Mower Price: **\$45.00**



Fence Your Farm with G.G.G. Fencing

and know that your stock are within bounds and not destroying your crop. All styles of woven fencing made from heavily galvanized full gauge No. 9 wire. Also barb wire and fence posts. Get our prices.

TO SASKATCHEWAN FARMERS: Through an arrangement made with the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association for the year 1915, the Association will procure through this Company, such supplies as we are handling. Saskatchewan farmers can secure supplies from us by placing their orders through the Central Office of the Association at Moose Jaw. The purpose of this agreement is to draw the different farmers' organizations closer together and, by concentrating their purchasing power, give still better service to the farmers of the three Prairie Provinces.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Branches at
REGINA, SASK
CALGARY, ALTA
FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Winnipeg - Manitoba

Agency at
NEW WESTMINSTER
British Columbia